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VOL. X, NO. 9

HENRY KUHN, Nat'l Sec'y, S. L. P.

NEW YORK, MAY 27, 1900.

PRICE 2 CENTS.

Class-Conscious Fawtucket Striking Weavers.

The Lorraine Textile Alliance, S. T. & L A., Appeals for Assistance in the Stubborn Struggle It Is Maintaining Against the Capitalist Class, Backed by Politicians, Labor Fakirs, Shyster Lawyers, and the Whole Crew of Brown, elected. Capitalist Understrappers-The Inspiring Breath of New Trade Unionism Turns Raw Recruits Into Veter-

Comrades and friends of the S. T. &

For the second time within little over year District Alliance No. 17 of Rhode lsland feels compelled to call upon the comrades throughout the country for as-stance an cooperation. This time it is behalf of our striking comrades of the Lorraine Textile Alliance No. 296 of

The Lorraine Textile Alliance was orpaized during the later part of January of the present year, and at the time was virtually snatched out of the very clutchs of the pure and simple fakirs, who had laid plans to scoop them in. The history of this local, since its organization and the conduct of the present strike which has now been on for six weeks, present the strongest possible arguments in favor of the S. T. & L. A. and its tactics. Composed wholly of weavers, a large number of whom are exceptionally hight and active young men, the manner in which these newconers took up the principles of the S. T. & L. A., and the agressive spirit they immediately developed the moment they began to grasp the meaning of the class struggle, was simply marvelous. The membership steadily increased from the beginning, and in less than a month after the organization of the Alliance, Section Pawtucket of the Socialist Labor Party began to feel the new life in the addition to its ranks of active workers, of a goodly number of young men, who were the main spirits in urganizing the Alliance, and who came so near falling into the foul hands of the manufacturing Company ordered me of the weavers to run four instead three looms they had theretofore taded, at the same time laying off twenty-five weavers, and cutting down the price paid per cut, virtually meaning a reduction of wages for those fortunate enough to retain their jobs.

After four meetings, in which the situation was calmly discused, and the refusal of the company to recede from its position thoroughly considered, it was finally voted, 219 to 17, not to return to work the next morning. Tuesday, April 11th. The weavers kept to their decision; out of 400 odd weavers, not a single me, outside of the pickets appointed to do so, went near the mill that morning. Nor have they done so since.

The company has tried all the well-hown tricks: threats, intimidation, attempts at bribery, and now eviction from the company tenements, but all with aboutely no effect. Not a break or sign of weakness in the ranks. The ranks are solid at this writing, the sixth week of the strike, as at the beginning.

And even those lackeys of capitalism, the small fry business men, the lawvers and the laid plans to scoop them in. The history of this local, since its organization and the conduct of the present strike

who now make capital for themselves out of the efforts of our class to improve its economic condition. Strikes in themselves are a hazard and uncertainty, but the morale and solidarity that the S. T. & L. A. develops, under such conditions, brightens and quickens the hope for the future. This spirit of working-class self reliance and solidarity, that Sintersville give us a glimuse of, that Lorraine now shows, and that manifests itself wherever the S. T. & L. A. enters the arena to combat the powers of capitalism, must be spread broadcast throughout the land. Comrades, rally to the standard that the S. T. & L. A. of Rhode Island has erected and is determined to uphold.

Yours Fraterpally.

CHARLES KROUL.

Secretary D. A. 17. S. T. & L. A. I Send all contributions to the Treasurer. Peter McDermott, 788 Atwells arenue, Providence, R. I.

Fruits of Miseducation.

FALL RIVER: MASS., May 21.-The baneful seed of the miseducation that the one style system of Unionism as sown among he working people here about to bear a still more baneful about to bear a still more baneful wit. Taught to neglect the weapon which they can wield to effect, to wit, the class-conscious ballot of Labor, and the class-conscious ballot of the place are the surface of the little savings still left to the control of the little savings still left to the control of the little savings still left to the control of the little savings still left to the control of the little savings still left to the control of the little savings still left to the control of the control of the control of the little savings still left to the control of the little control of the little control of the little control of the labor of the Taught to neglect the weapon

CUYAHOGA CO. CONVENTION

Declarations, Delegates to National Convention, S. L. P., and Local Ticket.

CLEVELAND, O., May 17 .- Sections Cleveland and Collinswood, Socialist Labor Party of Cuyahoga County, in convention assembled:

Meeting called to order by Organizer.

Comrades Joe Gable elected Chairman James Matthews, Secretary.

Moved to elect a committee of five or nominations for county and district offices. Erben, Mitchell, Goerke, Reiman,

Moved that a committee of three on resolutions and platforms be elected. Weber, Menning, Christiansen were elect-

Committee on Resolutions reports the

Committee on Resolutions reports the following:

"The S. L. P. of Cuyahoga County, in convention assembled, again heartily endorses the uncompromising stand of its National Executive Committee, reiterating emphatically the necessity of wage working class action, on both the economic and political field, on class lines.

"We view with pleasure and confidence the efforts put forth by the comrades of this land in their work, which on next July 1st will give the class-conscious proletariat that powerful weamon of warfare—The Daily People. With it the progress, so long necessary to place the movement in America in a commanding position, is assured, and we pledge renewed support to it.

in an america in a commanding position, is assured, and we pledge renewed
support to it.

"The necessity of supporting the Socialist Labor Party press is so obvious
that attention directed is hardly necessary. But as we of Cuyahoga County
have charge of the National German organ of the Party, the Socialistische Arbeiter-veitung, we urge our representatives to the coming Natonal Convention,
to do all that is possible to give it the
public support that it should have."

Resolutions were adonted with the word
"wage" preceding the working class.

Committee on Nominations presented
the following comrades for county and
district offices.

Congressman for 20th District.

Congressman for 20th District, JOHN KIRCHER Congressman for 21st District, PAUL DINGER. Judge of Circuit Court.

JOSEPH DAVEY. For Sheriff. JOHN D. GOERKE. For Coroner, JOHN J. KOLLER For Recorder. ALFRED CARLSON.

For County Commissioner, ISIDOR KRONMAN. Members of Board of Equalization,

JAMES MATTHEWS, AUGUST MENKE. Each comrade was elected separately in

the above order.

Moved that the General Committe of Section Cleveland be elected as a county committee, to act as a campaign commit-

Moved that the General Committee elect five members to fill vacancies. Amendment: that five members be elected by this convention to fill vacancies. Chairman decided that the General Committee has power to fill vacancies. So accepted. Joseph Menning appeals from the chair's decision. Vote put before the convention and chair sustained.

Joseph Menning appleaded to the convention of the convention of the convention of the conventional Convention. Carried.

Comrades Paul Dinger and James Matthews were elected delegates, with Comrades John D. Goerke and Joseph Menning as alternates.

Adjourned.

JAMES MATTHEWS, Secy.

Reception to National Delegates.

The Entertainment Committee for the reception and entertainment of delegates of the National Convention met at the headquarters of the 28th A. D., Manhattan, Friday, May 11. The following details were agreed upon: The open air theatre and roof garden of the Grand Central Palace were chartered for Sunday afternoon and evening of June 3d, 1900.

The entertainment will begin at 4 p. 1900.

The entertainment will begin at 4 p. m. with a vaudeville performance, for which high class talent has been engaged. A separate and special feature of the afternoon's entertainment will be the introduction of David Pasternack's Child Orchestra, in their rendition of Haydn's Knider-Symphony. Negotiations are also nening for the engagement of Platon Brouneff's Russian Orchestra. It was found necessary to issue 5,000 more tickets, the price of which, as previously reported, is 25 cents—no hat checks.

The afternoon program will be followed by a dance at 8 p. m. in the roof garden. Tickets can be purchased of the Entertainment Committee, which will be in nermanent session at 177 First avenue, Manhattan, and at the following places: All Party bendduarters (see list elsewhere). Dally Propue. 2-6 New Reade street. Abenblatt, 9 Rutger street. Pracada, 414 East 71st street.

Tist street.
E ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.

Slatersville!

PROVIDENCE, R. L. May 19.-Let none imagine that the injury inflicted upon the capitalist by the economic weapon of the strike does not tell. It does not tell if the thing is brought on by pure and simpledom. When, however, it is brought on by the class-conscious economic method of administering the blow. which the S. T. & L. A. alone is capable of, the thing bears a different aspect. The Slaters' Mill has to move It was unable to get scabs; it was unable to coax its old employees back to the village; it was finally unable to get a purchaser. Smitten by class-conscious Unionism, the machinery is now being packed up. The "clever" superintendent who imagined he had to deal with the old article of fakir-inspired Unionism, has been sacked. He and his employers are wondernig what struck them.

Well may they wonder. And there are more employers all over the land to join them. which the S. T. & L. A. alone is capable

CABLE OF THE LABOR MOVE

An Important Review of Facts Indispensable to Him Who. Whether in the Ranks or as Agitator, Wishes to Act Intelligently.

(Issued by the I. & M. W. International Alliance, S. T. &. A.)

To the Iron, Steel and Metal Workers of America, Greeting:

of America, Greeting:

follows that he who says the capitalist is entitled to his share of labor's product is as crooked as an S-hook or as stupid as a

This is a pamphlet, on organization written for the benefit of the men who narches to work at the sound of the whistle in the machine shops and shipyards of the nation.

The thinking man in our craft knows full well that there is something rotten in the methods of organization pursued by the unions of our craft in the past; consequently pessimism, apathy and disorganization is the order of the day.

With this condition the progressive trades unionist of our trade is grappling; and to do so successfully we have taken the machinist locals of the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, welded them together, and launched a national organization of our craft, to be known as the International Iron & Metal Workers' Union.

The I. M. W. U. is based on the principles of New Trades Unionism, and consequently raises the banner of revolt against the old form of Unionism, whose stand for the old, worn-out principles of the past is responsible for the lack of organization in our craft to-day.

How true is this can be seen from the fact that, after going up and down the nation for forty years shouting "Organ-ize! Organize! Organize!" less than four per cent of our craft are organized in the two old-line Unions-the International Association of Machinists and the Amal-

Association of Machinists and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers.

The A. S. E. in its last report shows, after thirty years of organizing, that they have 1,700 men out of 300,000—less than one per cent, and 500 less than twenty years ago—while the I. A. M., after thirteen years of "organizing," has just 12,000 out of 300,000—less than four per

Let us, then, as thinking men, who would strive for the best interests of our craft, inquire into this condition and find out how it happens that our craft, that builds the mighty machinery to-day, in this age of machinery, is hungry, disorganized and pessimistic, and no better off than the lowliest of the low.

There is but one way to do this and do it well, and that is by inquiring into and analyzing the principles that underlie these organizations, knowing, as we do, that an organization based on false principles organizes the worker for his own

ciples organizes the worker for his own slaughter, decks his brow with the willow leaves of defeat, and sprinkles his pathway in life with the tears of his women; whilst, on the other hand, based on correct principles, the laurels of victory are his prize.

his prize.

What, then, are the principles of pure and simpledom? They are:

What, then, are the principles of pure and simpledom? They are:

1. No politics in the Union.

2. Capital (i. c., the idle capitalist class) is entitled to its share.

3. Capital can be fought with capital.

4. There is an aristocracy of labor.

The principles of New Trades Unionism are:

ism are:

1. You must have politics in the Union.

2. The idle capitalist is entitled to no share in the product alone produced by

3. Capital cannot be fought with capital to-day by the workingman.
4. There is no aristocracy of labor.

Principle I.

Let us examine the first principle of pure and simpledom :- "No politics in the

This is essentially destructive to our class, because, by ignoring politics, we place the power in the hands of the class We place the capitalist behind the guns, in control of the policemen's clubs, and in the ermine of the judiciary. Results:-When a strike breaks out, the worker is shot and clubbed. When a labor law is passed, it is declared unconstitutional.

Again. Ignoring politics, we ignore the class struggle. The class struggle the Socialist worker banks on occurs in this

Socialist worker banks on occurs in this way:

Let us imagine all the wealth produced in the United States is \$4. Say the capitalist gets \$2 and the worker \$2. The capitalist seeks to get \$3, and to do so he has to get it out of the workingman. When the worker looks for \$3, he has to get it out of the capitalists. Hence this terriffic struggle that is now raging from one end of the county to the other—from Slatersville, in Rhode Island, to the Bull Pen, in Idaho. Looking at this struggle in the light of the rifle flash on the labor battle-field, how cowardly, age, how traitorous it is to say, "No politics in the union." so that the labor fakir may play capitalist politics in the union at the expense of his unfortunate dupes! ate dupes! The I. M. W. U. says we must have

The I. M. W. U. says we must have politics in the union so that we can vote the same way that we strike; so that we can teach our class that it is wrong to be a good trades union man 364 days in the year, and a political scab on the 365th; that we must have politics in the union so that our class may learn to conquer the public powers and thus put a summary ending to this blood-spattered class struggle. class struggle.

Principle II.

The next principle of pure and simple dom says: "Capital is entitled to its share ' Again is this a foully false principle.

As labor alone produces all wealth, and the idle capitalist plays no useful part in production, to teach the worker that capitalist is entitled to any share is nothing short of a crime. The capitalist's only work is that of working the worker. He spends his summers in Europe and his winters in Florida. Fast horses and faster women are his sources of enjoyment. Debauching legislatures and corrupting the judiciary is his business. It or

The I. M. W. U. says labor alone creates all wealth. The idle capitalist is entitled to nothing save an order to go to work when the Socialist Republic is

Principle III.

"Capital can be fought with capital" is the next pure and simple principle that has put crepe on the hats of its adherents.

Like the other principles, there was

Like the other principles, there was some virtue in it three generations ago; but to-day, when the international trust is in existence, highting capital with capital is like fighting the devil with brimstone—you can't handle it.

The 1. M. W. U. says capital can only be successfully fought upder the protecting guns of the Socialist municipal and state legislatures and governments. When, as has been done by different cities in France, that have been captured by the Socialist workingmen, the city treasury has been opened and a goodly portion of it passed into the treasury of the union, and at the same time the political power of the capitalist has been threatened. In that way, and that way alone, can "capital be fought with capital."

Principle IV.

Principle IV.

The last "pure and simple" principle, as false as any of the rest, says: "There is an aristocracy of labor."

This is an heirloom handed down from the days now gone forever, when a jour-When, like a Selkirk, he would stand in the shop, bright-eyed in his greasy grime. the monarch of all he surveyed. But that day and that mechanic have gone forever.

This is the day of specialization, of subdivision, hence the day of the handyman and the monkey-wrench machinist. The result is that in the great machine shops, East and West, such as Washington's Pump Works in South Brooklyn, the Ediper. Works in Schenectady, the Westinghouse Airbraike Works in Wilmerding, I'a., 75 per cent. of the employes are laborers and handy men. The day of the all round mechanic has gone. Hence, to be successful in striking, the whole shop must be organized in the one union from cellar to attic. If not, the handy man will stray in and do the work of the all round man.

Recognizing every rann in the shop as a brother, with a common tie binding all (the chain of wage slavery): with a common interest—the overthrow of the system that makes us slaves of the machines of our creation—we must organize the man behind the broom as well as the man before the lathe, and in that way move ahead as one to the music of the changing time, knowing that, our interests being identical, if we don't lift the monkey-wrench machinist up, he will pull the so-called aristocrat down.

There is no aristocrat down. subdivision, hence the day of the handy-

There is no aristocracy of labor. New Unionism.

We have now contrasted the principles of the new and old forms of trades unionsm. The experience of years shows that the principles upon which the Iron & Metal Workers' Union is formed are correct. Act accordingly; join us; help us spread the light; read our official organ, THE PEOPLE. published at 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, and know that in joining our organization you are joining one that is clear on these essential prin-

ciples of organization: 1st. That we are clear upon the fact that not until it has overthrown the capitalist system of private ownership in the machinery of production, and made it the joint property of the people, thereby compelling everybody to work if he wants to live, is it at all possible for the workers to be safe.

pelling everybody to work if he wants to live, is it at all possible for the workers to be safe.

2nd. Our organization knows that it cannot reach safety until it has wrenched the government from the clutches of the capitalist class; and that it cannot do that unless it votes, not for men but for PRINCIPLE; unless it votes into nower its own class platform: THE ABOLITION OF THE WAGE SYSTEM OF SLAVERY.

3rd. Our organization is perfectly clear unon the fact that politics are not like religion, a private concern. For the same reason that his wages and hours are the concern of his class, so are the politics of a workingman. Politics are same reason that labor dictates wages, hours, etc., in the interests of the working class, for that same reason must it dictate politics also; and for the same reason that is execrates the scab in the shop, it must execrate the scab at the ballot box.

Based on such principles victory is assured. Based on such principles victory is as-

sured.

Join the I. M. W U., affiliated with the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance L. & M. W. INTERNATIONAL ALLI-ANCE, S. T. & L. A.

Facts vs. Falsehood.

The working man who reads the foregoing statement of our principles must readily see that between two labor organizations based upon principles dianetrically opposed to one another, as are the I. M. W. U. and the International Association of Machinists, there can be no harmony. Clash and conflict has followed the entrance of our organization upon the field of labor. With the Amalgamated Society of Engineers we have no gamated Society of Engineers we have no trouble, as it does not aspire to be anything more than an ambulance on the economic battlefield, taking care of the sick and wounded, and charking enormously for doing so. A sick and death benefit society is such a miserable caricature of a labor organization that further notice of it were folly.

With the I. A. M. it is different. This organization makes pretences of doing

something for the working class. It buncoes the workers into hopeless strikes, and sometimes bluffs the boss into the belief that they amount to something. It is backed up by an obscure German sheet now in the throes of death, that lives off pure and simple fakirs—the New Yorker Volkazeitung—and between them they spread a mass of lies broadcast about our organization.

Ide No. 1. Lie No. 1. For instance: Last summer a strike took place at the Rand Drill Works, Tarrytown. The K. of L. had the help-

ers organized (one of the four or five locals they have in the state). The I. A. M. had some machinists organized. The strike took place; the expected happened; strike took place; the expected happened; believing in an aristocracy of labor the "aristocrats" went out, the handy men went in, and did the work. The "aristocracy," I. A. M. was of course whipped; had to be, through their belief in "aristocracy."

There were neither Alliance men nor Union in the shop, but the I. A. M. and Volkszeitung blamed us for losing the strike—a lie of the whole cloth.

Lie No. 2-- Hydraulic Works.

George M. Warner, business agent of the I. A. M., found his salary in danger ome three years ago, so he tried to organize the hydraulic workers. Some chippers had quit work because of a cut in their piece work prices. Warner came to "organize the shop," although the L. A. M. would not take in the chippers who had gone out.

A meeting of the men was called after quitting time; Comrade Thos. A. Hickey, of the New York Machinists, went there representing the Alliance. Warner made the usual pure and simple speech, "or-ganize, organize, organize," while refusing to organize chippers and other handy men at the same time.

men at the same time.

When Hickey arose to speak, he said:
"Will everyone who is a monkey-wrench
machinist, hold up his hand?" Out of
300 men, packed in the hall, all but a
dozen raised their hands. Hickey then
pulled a card from his pocket and said:
"In the Boston Dry Dock three days
ago I was handed this card by my opponent. It reads: 'We will have no
monkey-wrench machinists in our organization.' Now, then, sir," said Hickey,
here are 300 men, all monkey-wrench machinists. How can you have the nerve to
come out before these men and propose
organization when, as a matter of fact,
your I. A. M. sanctions the printing and
distribution of such cards? Furthermore, if you organize the 20 per cent. of
skilled men, the 80 per cent, who are
present and whom your organization
won't take in, will go ahead and run the
shop."

When the men present heard this they

shop."
When the men present heard this they became so independ at Warner that Warner, deeming discretion the better part of valor, grabbed his hat and ran for his life—thus is nailed the whole bunch of lies that the fakirs have been retailing on this head.

"The strike that took place Sprange's three years ago, was lost, and the scabs were organized into a local of the Alliance," says Mr. Warner. Now, the following are the facts, which Mr. Warner runs away from because they are a very full commentary on himself, his chief, O'Connell, and their combined stupidity and recklessness at the cost of the

The Sprague Electric Elevator Works re located in the quiet little town of Bloomfield, N.J., two miles from Newark. About the time this strike broke out the I. A. of M. was actually flourishing in Newark; about one-half of the men in the shop were members of the Newark local; the men, the organized and the unorganized, were constantly grumbling at the many impositions to which they were being subjected by the superintendent at shop. Progress was being made in perfecting the organization in the shop, when suddenly all was spoiled by the appearance on the scene of the "business agent." Warner, from New York. He vis-ited the Newark loca,l and there started to brag upon his power to do and undo,

agent. Warner, from New York. He visited the Newark loca, I and there started to brag upon his power to do and undo, and upon his wonderful power as a member of the Board of Delegates—all in genuine pure and simple labor fakir ignoramus and braggadocio style. He said that his board consisted of men who didn't "know the meaning of the word defeat," and "that if the men at Sprague's wanted anything, this was the time to get it." "If I but say so," said he, "the Sprague people can't put a bolt in a job in New York City." The men who heard him were raw recruits. These words inflamed their minds. Left wholly uninformed upon the elements of the Labor Movement, they believed themselves capable to dictate the law at Sprague's, and invincible under the leadership of such a "powerful man" as Warner painted himself.

Unfortunately for the men, a tremendous provocation was soon inflicted upon them. The piece-work system was introduced at Sprague's. This system gives the boss added opportunities to exploit the men. On top of that, the superintendent, thinking he could improve iron the piece-work system, tried the following scheme: He would give a job to a machinist and would put a helper with him, making a team, and he would then divide the price between them according to the wages. As soon as this was started, a canvass of the shop was made to put a stop to this practice. The supedintendent got wind of this and discharged six or seven of the men, the active ones. The news is sent to the "business agent's office," in New York": it so happens that the "great man," President O'Connell, was there. These two greatnesses, or rather windbags, rush on the first train to Bloomfield, go to the shop, and there without flurther ado, demand that the seystem atop on the spot. The men, full of the stuffings received from Warner's brags, relied upon a cave in on the spot, and the triumphant reinstallation of the discharged men. Great, one may imagine, was their amazement at the sight of the two "greatnesses," flying out of the shop, physi

shop, physically the intendent The "Great" Waser" O'Connell, rush not: there the two of war, the unshot Warner returned to ordering the men on The order reacher p. m.; at 5.30 we all Continued

Drawn Into the Vortex of the Intelligent Labor Movement.

The Socialist Students of the University of Paris, France, Issue an Appeal to College and University Students Everywhere for International Co-operation on the Lines of Wage-Slaves' Class-Conscious Class Economic and Political Organization-Real Education and Knowledge Is Bound to Accept the Principle of the Class Struggle, and Apply It.

La Petite Republique, of Paris, France, publishes the following appeal from the Socialist students of the University of

COMRADES.-In 1891 there was held in Brussels the first International Congress of Socialist students; a second congress was held in 1893 in Geneva. Since this period Socialism, which has continued to grow in influence throughout the whole world, has gained considerable headway in university circles; to-day there is scarcely university in either hemisphere which does not count a certain number of atudents united in the great movement of the emancipation of the wage-earning class on the basis of the essential conceptions of modern Socialism,

The crisis which liberalism is every where undergoing, the doctrine to which most intellectual and university have been so deeply attached; the development of a barbarous nationalism in France, the spread of imperialism in England and the United States, the dangers which militarism everywhere extends against the fundamental liberties of the modern world, have done more than all our efforts to draw to us the most cultivated minds of the middle and upper tivated minds of the middle and upper classes. While intellectual and moral confusion characterize the ruling class, more and more the premonitory symptom of its economic downfall, the Socialist doctrine, rising from the ceaseless struggle of the proletariat for its emancipation, a result of the works of our great theorists and the daily practice of the organized working class, alone affords a scientific basis and guide of conduct to a new generation.

In a great number of the universities of Europe and America have sprung up more or less numerous groups of Socialists students.

The group of collectivist students of

ist students.

The group of collectivist students of Paris have a well-defined part in the struggle in which the workingmen are engaged; that it would be for their interests to combine their efforts and to exchange the ideas which they have as to their place in the Labor Movement. Taking the initiative an organizing commis-

change the ideas which they have as to their place in the Labor Movement. Taking the initiative, an organizing commission has been constituted, comprising representatives from all the Socialist students of the University of Paris.

As Socialist students, uniting our aspirations with those of the international proletariat, we call upon all those who accept the general principles of the doctrine and the practical resolutions accepted by the International Workingmen's Congress, namely, international understanding and action of workingmen, organization of the proletariat into an economic and political class party, the socialization of the means of production and exchange.

In September next the great International Socialist Congress takes place. It is about this time that we propose to hold the International Congress of Socialist Students and Graduates. We invite there groups of Socialist students from all-countries, and wherever no groups have been formed, individual Socialist students.

If for causes beyond your control it is impossible for you to be represented directly or indirectly, we urgantly request you at any rate to send us reports upon

rectly or indirectly, we urgantly request you at any rate to send us reports upon the different questions in the program of

Relying upon your response to our sum-ons. we send you, comrades, our fra-

ternal greetings.
THE ORGANIZING COMMISSION,
Joseph Boucher, Sec.-Treas.; Commission
d'Organization, 23, rue de Pontoise. Programme.

I. Socialist agitation in university cir-1 What has been done thus far.

2. Ways and means of extending it. II. Place of Socialist students in the Labor Movement. 1. Socialist education, theoretical

discussion, pamphlets, periodicals, discussion, pampieta, periodicalia, statistics, conferences, anti-militarism, organization of young men.

General education, popular universities. Toynbee Hall, Ruskin University, reading clubs.

Agitation in favor of social hygiene, fight against alcoholism and tuberculosis.

III. Situation of the intellectual prolectorist.

III. Situation of the intellectual prole-tariat. 1. Statistics, general results. 2. Professional organization. IV. Ways and means to establish regular relations between the groups of all countries. (International Bulletin.) N. B.—As the Congress has entire con-trol of its program, other questions can be introduced. This program is, therefore, essentially provisional.

Judas' Wages.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 22.-The members of the Amalgamated Associa-tion of Iron and Steel Wokers are making a strong fight for the vancancy on the United States Industrial Commisthe United States Industrial Commission made vacant by the resignation of M. D. Ratchford, who was appointed Mine Inspector by Governor Nash, of Ohio. George Pate, a puddler in one of the mills a Youngstown, who is the man willing to be put up as the successor of Ratchford in the edifying friction of receiving from the capitalist Chalphases the Judas wages to betray Labor.

THE PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential)..... 2,068 In 1890......18,881 In 1892 (Presidential)......21,157 In 1896 (Presidential)......36,564 In 1898......82,204 In 189985,231

What present society puts in the place of the individual workingman's household and family, which it destroys, are miserabe substitutes: "soup-houses" and "day nurseries," where the offals of the physical and mental sustenance of the rich are cast to the lower classes .- "THE PROLETARIAT."

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A week from to-day ,the Tenth National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will have convened in this city.

The gavel that will have called the Convention to order will be a hammer, kept by the Party as a trophy of the midnight battle of last July 10. As the weapon, borne by any one man in a mob, is borne by all, is borne collectively by the mob. so was that hammer collectively borne by, and wrenched from, the mob, representative of REAULION, that on that memorable night sought by physical force to crush he vanguard of the Social Revolution-the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY-and was itself beaten back /ignominiously and disarmed by the collective interpidity of the S. L. P.

REACTION, before being knocked down and out by PROGRESS, has ever itself rung its own deatn-knell. So did REACTION in this insance also. It rang "time" for he rolling of he old into the abyss of the Past and the calling forth into life of day the bri-htness of the Future. It "called to order" the hosts of the Socialist Labor Party. Its rap told the doubters that the time for "tolerance" was gone; it strengthened the arm of those who knew, long be fore, that the Class Struggle is relentless and must be wractised, besides being preached; it solidified the ranks of the militants: it sent from ocean to ocean the thrill that makes kin one, and that caused the Party, conscious of ascendency and glad for the fray, to don its armor for good and all, and march with all the greater deliberateness, earnestness and resolution to the attack. Before that hammer had rapped the Party's flanks were beset by TREASON. Since it rapped, an- being wrenched from the impotent hands that wielded it. TREASON has been routed, beaten back and rolled in the dust to the rythm of the blows dealt with it by the potent hand of the S. L. P.

Fit, indeed, is that hammer as the gavel that shall have called the enthusiastic National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, of 1900, to order, so as to deliberate upon the weighty matters that it gathers upon.

From the seat of war in New York there is but little to report, except that the application of the "Volkszeitung" Corporation to punish the Editor of THE PEOPLE for "contempt of Court" has been granted. 'Ine decision will be appealed from, like the previous ones

were, and will surely be reversed. In the meantime, the significant fact must be noted, that the comrades con tniue to be at large, no attempt having been made to enforce the decision imprisonment these officers the Party. As it is ill guessing what bats fly at, it is unprofitable to spend time upon this phenomenon, which either illustrates a bluff, or portends secret schemes of the petty-silly

Kangaroo stamp, or Well, it is unnecessary to do more than to record the significant fact above pointed out. In the meantime, THE PEO PLE, the only subject of this contention, and against which an the Corporation's robber attacks have been directed, con tinues safe, absolutely safe in the Party's hands, as safe as the Party's honored name and emoiem throughout the

The public may now make ready for long serials of aricles by Edward Atkins, Professor Green Goods, Matthew Marshall, and other such Anacreous of "Prosperity." R. G. Lun's & Co. s report of failures for last week records 177 failures in the United States, R. G. Lun's & Co. s against 147 last year, and 30 in Canada against 17 last year. Faisures in two weeks of May show liabilities amounting to \$6,255,000, of which manufactur ing were \$1,005,398, and trading \$31, 380,292. Thus is the property of the small property holders seeing confiscated and the social contrasts that heap up

wealth in a few hands and misery on the hands of the masses is being accen tuated, and is pointing out with greater forciblensss the correctness of Socialist principles, the approaca of Social Rev-

But the luminaries above are experts at theories that "prove increasing popnote the reverse. They have proven," with statistical tables at that, how mortgages are a sign patent of "enterprise thrift and prosperity," they have "proven" how declining wages is an unerring sign of "increasing activity" among the workers, and of all "the virtues that go to make the Angle-Saxon race self-reliant." It is now in the order of things to "prove" how, from the time when Hengist and Horsa crossed the North Sea into England, sankruptcy has always been the sure symptom of great happiness in all classes.

The Central Fakirated Union is go ing to try it again. Last year it started an "Independent Labor party. The thing went up in a grand sell-out. One set of "Independents" was bought up by the Republicans, another set was bought up by Tammah- Hall, and on election day the soap bubble, looked ridiculous. Now they are going to start an "Anti-Ice-Trust" party. The shingles are already made to be borne by the Anti-Ice-Trust-Partisans, announcing their various prices.

The life of the Labor Fakir is de cidedly becoming a burden to him. Time was when he strutted through the country honored and admired, and even feared, Wrapped in the sacred mantle of Unionism that concealed the hideous carcass of the crook, the wage-earners would deferentially open a way for him; with the sacred word of "Unionism" on his impure lips, the wage-earners listened to him with reverence. All that is now gone. The fellow cannot now turn up anywhere, but runs up against some class-conscious workingman, who gives the concealing mantle of "Unionism" a pull and reveals the hideous skeleton below. This is the experience just made by the old-timer Henry Skeffington at the convention of the Western Federation of Miners in Denver this month.

Skeffington is of Tobin's Union of Boot and Shoe Workers. That should be enough. He turned up at the Western Federation of Miners' Convention and got the floor and made a speech for the "Union Label." Time was when this betrayer of the shoe workers could speak his piece in safety. That time is no more. A class-conscious and informed delegate jumped with both feet upon the crook; exposed his past cashowed that he was there simply as a drummer for a certain shoe factory, and that such speeches as he made were intended, not for the benefit of the workers, but to enable him to keep his job with a labor-skinning capitalist firm.

Skeffington, the once proud prince of Labor Fakirs, sneaked away like a whipped cur, abashed and demoralized. So will it soon be with all others of

POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

The Tobacco, the organ of the capitalists in the trade, makes an admission that serves to indicate the stupidity of the pure and simple leaders of the de luded cigarmakers. It says:

luded cigarmakers. It says:

The present outlook for the clgar business in the city of New York is gloomy indeed. The Third District of New York, which embraces the upper portion of the city to the Harlem river, once the largest producer of cigars of any district in the United States, has been for several years yielding its position to the country districts. This has been due entirely to the steadily increasing cost to manufacture cigars in the city. The largest eigar-manufacturing firms in this country are located in this district, and still make a few cigars there, but they have also established factories in the country, and make the larger portion of their output in these distant factories. These outside factories have proved to be the most profitable part of the business.

And yet these simplers prate about "fighting Capital with Capital"!

Capitalists hold the living of the working class. They can determine the place were work shall be done in, and where it shall not be done in. They thus have it in their power to compel wholesale migrations of the workers, and to smite one locality while "giving work" another, as everywhere they find the Labor Market well stocked with idle

This power the Capitalist Class holds thanks to the hitherto effective labors of the Labor Fakirs, who have kept the Working Class divided in ignorance, and wholly broke up on election day No wonder strikes must fail under such pilotage!

While hitting the Federal Judges, the Lincoln, Neb., Independent hits the whole fraternity of capitalist judges when it says:

Some of the most dangerous anarchists bring the courts into universal contempt They defy all law and order and set them selves up as dictators. Some of them will live to see the day when they will wish that they had never been a judge.

Ice Trust and Ramapo Tammany Judges are herein well described as they now look and act; and their photograph is well foreshadowed as they will look eventually, if not sooner.

The bullets are still being found lying about in Colorado with which, upon com mand of Democratic officials, the militie recently opened fire upon unarmed min ers in Leadville, in pursuit of the Rep. Dem. Capitalist prescription of "The Rife Diet to the Workers." And yet despite this fact, the Leadville, Colo Western Miner, assuming to voice the opinion of the working miners, has the criminal effrontery to say:

The Lake County Democratic Club is fast guining membership among the reputable citizens of Lake County. Many persons who have beer affiliated with the Silver Republican and People's Parties have

abandoned those organizations and cast their lot with the Democracy. In the face of a national campaign that means so much to the world there is not room for more than one party in opposition to the organized corruption and injustice that has marked and marred Republican rule. The Democratic Party is the only one through which there is any chance of success, and organization means strength.

Verily, verily, the time to reason with Benedict Arnolds of the Labor Movement has gone by.

He who will follow the advice of John Ruskin always, at the reading of an important passage in a newspaper, to glance at the corresponding lines or the same page but on different columns, is sure to be greafly enlightened upon what he has been reading.

The New Yorker who happened to get a copy of the foot-in-the-grave C. cago Workers' Call of the 5th of this month, must have read the following headlines on the first page:

MAY DAY IN CHICAGO...

Monster Meeting at West Twelfth Street Turner Hail.

Socialists of Chicago Express Their Approval of the Proposed Union of Socialist Forces.

INDORSE DEBS AND HARRIMAN.

If then the said New Yorker allowed his eyes to wander just two columns to right, he would have seen that which would have aided him materially in understanding the above-quoted head-lines. The fiasco of the "United Socialists' " May-way parade of April 28. in which barely 3,000 people took part, and which consisted from top to bottom of Labor Fakirs and old party political understrappers, is whooped-up with the following headlines:

COMING OUR WAY.

Socialist Workingmen of New York in May Day Celebration.

40,000 IN LINE OF MARCH. Speakers Urge Their Hearers to Strike at the Ballot Box for Econ-omic Freedom.

Truly, if society were abarn fowl that could be coaxed into laying genuine eggs by placing under her a borus glass egg what a wondrous set of political eggs would not the American voting public lay, allured therewith by the glass eggs that Fraud-freakdom is constantly push ing under it!

Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, Society is no silly barn fowl, and the poobservers will not enjoy the exhiliration of the good laugh that such eggs would afford him.

It is daily becoming more evident that The Times of this city has deliberately launched into a deliberate scheme to fake the workers "for all that there may be in it." It now, in a leading editorial says:

The best employment for the intelligence of those interested in promoting industrial welfare would seem to be the discovery of a plan beneficial alike to employer and earners, in the development o. their respective organizations can co-operate with mutual confidence and good will

The theory here advanced is as absurd as is if, during the Revolutionary War, some blockhead had uttered the sentiment that:

sentiment that:

The best employment for the intelligence of those interested in promoting insustrial welfsre would seem to be the discovery of a plan beneficial alike to subjets and to monarchs, to wholesale skinned colonists and to wholesale skinning Crown, in the development of which their respective organizations in the Continental Congress, which declared these colonies are and of right ought to be free, and the British Crown, that declared these colonies are and of right ought to be siave—can cooperate with mutual confidence and good-will.

Any self-respecting paper would be ashamed of uttering such economic and sociologic supidity. Not so the Times. It remains unblushing. Its business, as a capitalist venture, is to deal in economic and political sawdust. And blushes no more than a regular saw duster, plying his trade, thinks of blushever, its blushes are kept for when brought into the criminal's dock, to receive sentence; which will surely comeeventually, if not sooner,

"From the Wage-Slave's Yok Break Ye Free!"

Written for THE PEOPLE by Stanislau. Cullen, Spokane, Wash.]

Ye strong-limbed sons of the Proletaire, Ye workers of brain and brawn. he workers of brain and brawn,
Who carry the world, for the others so fair,
Heaped over ye've paid the pawn.
"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat
thy bread"

thy bread"
No longer is God's decree;
o slaves do we need, yet all can be fedFrom the wage-slave's yoke break ye free

No need to bend 'neath the slave's yoke, No need to stint or to starve; No need to pay heed to the capitalist croak Our way now to Freedom let's carve. As workers we suffer, as comrades we'l fight:
Raise the Red Fing on land and on sea!
Crush the tyrants who stand 'twixt our
class and the light—
From the wage slave's yoke break ye free!

From the sad hearts of women-your sisters and mine— Comes a cry to our class to arise! 'rom the city's black hells, where our little

ones pine.

Comes a wail that is piercing the skies:
From the strong men who suffer and fight From the strong men who suffer and fight for our class Comes a deep-throated shout, "Let us see If a handful of robbers can hold back the

mass— From the wage slave's yoke break ye free!" No more need ye starve while the crafty one spends:
No more need ye sow while he reaps;
No more down to hell need our little one

While his dear little innocent sleeps.
o more need our girls sell their vitue for brend.

Or our boys slaves or vagabonds be: ne blow from our Hammer and the tyrant fails dead— From the wage slave's yoke break ye free!

The ballot ye hold has been tempered by

And dip't in the blood of the brave:
It has trampled on treason and crushed in
the mire
The scoundrels who shackled the slave.
See the S.L. P. firing line charging the foe.
See the chem bourgeols rabble rout flee!
Fall in line! Swing the Hammer! It needs
but one blow—
From the wars claw's and From the wage slave's yoke break ye

The receipt of a sample copy of THE EXPLE is an invitation to subscribe.

A TRAGEDY.

That Throws the X-Ray Trough the Patriot Dupe.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 13 .- Hunger stalked along the Lake Shore Drive yesterday It was keeping step with Samuel H. Handy while he wandered past the palaces that look out on Lake Michigan. Handy halted by the sea wall where the turrets of Potter Palmer's castle long evening shadows. He was just as hungry there as he was downtown, and that is the reason given by the police for the shot he fired that blew out his brains and ended the struggle for bread, to which he had not been equal.

He had served as a soldier in the Span ish War, but that didn't make it any easier for him to earn the price of something to eat in Chicago. No one on the Lake Shore drive knew him, or for that mat ter, knew that he was hungry. Some lit boys that were playing in the parl strip in front of Potter Palmer's castle found his body. It was lying in a depres sion beside the sea wall. The police were called, and when the body was taken to Speaber's undertaking rooms in Wells street, it was evident he had been dead for several hours.

It was the body of a handsome, broadshouldered young man of not more than 27 years. Some letters in his pocket gave the name of Samuel Handy, and his address as the Norwood Hotel, Thirteenth street and Michigan boulevard. In his inside vest pocket the police found his discharge, showing he had served in the Thir teenth New York Volunteers in Porto Rico, and had been mustered out a cor poral at the close of the war.

Not a cent was found in his pockets and his sunken cheks told the story that was verified by the proprietor and clerks of the Hotel Norwood. He came to the hotel April 14 and registered from Brook lyn, N. Y. He was well dressed, of fine appearance, and seemed to have money

appearance, and seemed to have money. He paid his first week's bill at the hotel. At the end of the second week Handy told Proprietor Williams that he had no more money, but that he hored to find a position soon, and asked for further time in paying his bill. Another week passed, and he said he had not been able to find work. Last week he got a position as solicitor for Work Brothers, tailors, Jackson boulevard and Fifth avenue. He was given until last night to pay his bill.

Pathos of the Tragedy,

Handy spoke to Day Clerk Ferguson of the hotel yesterday afternoon, saying he had not been able to make any money, and would give up his room. He admitted tha all of the effects that he had brought with him of any value had been sold or pawned. even to his underclothing. He was told he might take with him what little of his effects remained. These he put in a small hand satchel and left the hotel. satchel was not found with him. "We felt so sorry for him," said Clerk Ferguson "that he was given another week after he had fallen two weeks in arrears. was so despondent I feared he would kill himself, so I told him this morning not to worry about what he owed us, and that he could take his time about paying it.'

he could take his time about paying it."

"He was a handsome fellow, and looked like a soldier. He didn't say much to anyone, but he was terribly despondent. He told me once he had never fully recovered from the tropical fever."

Handy enlisted in the Thirteenth New York in Brooklyn. He was engaged in the tailoring business there, but was not able to re-establish himself in business when he returned from the war. He has a sister in Brooklyn, and his mother lives in New Haven, Conn. New Haven, Conn. Will this incident help to teach?

Daily People Parade.

To the Progressive Trade and Labor Organizations of Greater New York;

Greeting: Comrades-That the despicable eleent, which the Socialist Labor Party purged itself of last July should receive the aid of capitalist courts in the shape of injunctions to resraining the issuance of THE PEOPLE, and thus endeavor to throttle the Party's voice, is as it should be. It is also natural that upon failure in that direction, "contempt of court" decisions, followed, intended to extort large sums of money from Party embers, so as to cripple the Party financially and thus hinder its work of establishing the DAILY PEOPLEthat dreaded Long Tom gun that is to create havoc and consternation in capitalist ranks. This scheme also having failed, it was naturally supplemented with measures to secure warrents for the imprisonment of our most active Party members, including the Editor of the Party's nation organ, THE PEOPLE. All this was natural. They occur at the threshold of a National election, one of the most important in the hisory of this country, after he S. L. P. had proved itself a factor in the political field of the State of New York by holding the balance of power in the State that awards the Presidency. This capitalist conspiracy, counled with the fierce attack of the capitalist arencies, the Labor Fakir and the capitalist press, tells in potent notes where the fighters for the emancipation of Labor are to be found, and where provressive and organized Labor belongs.

Fellow workingmen and Comrades! The battle lines have formed at and around THE DAILY PEOPLE. Let every class-conscious workingman, therefore, be at the battle ground! The Daily People Conference has arranged for a mammoth parade to wind up with mass meetings around the Daily People Building, on June 30, create havoc and consternation in cap-italist ranks. This scheme also having

Daily People Conference has arranged for a mammoth parade to wind up with mass meetings around the Daily People Building, on June 30, the eve of 1st of July, when the first issue of THE DAILY PEOPLE will make it appearance. The Conference calls upon all class-conscious lanor organizations to participate in the same and to make the demonstration as imposing as befits the cause that called it forth.

The parade must be perfectly organized. Therefore, each Assembly District of the Party is hereby requested to provide themselves with signs or banners with the inscription of their respective district organizations, and a captain to have the charge of the respective membership during the parade.

Party and Labor organizations are earnestly requested to take this matter cessary preparations. Next meeting of the Daily People Parade Conference will take place Monday, May 28, at 8.30 p. m., at the Daily People Building, Nos. 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

WHAT IS PROPERTY?

BY WILLIAM BRACKS

What is property? That which is wned. Very well. But where on wned. earth have Socialists ever warred against that which is owned by John Doe or Richard Roe? Is there a single Socialist publication-pamphlet, journal or work-in which the right of ship by individuals is attacked? There is none such.

Early writers, ideologists, social

fomers of olden cays, usually styled Utopians, men who imagined society could be transformed by "prescription' may have prated about the abolition of private property. But the upho.ders of Modern Socialism, never. Their study of history and political sciences has proved to them the great truth that mankind develops according to its own innate laws, and that it must be reformed by the self-created miseries of society, which will work out their own relief by becoming intolerable. The form of society, together with the ideas of what is to be private property, have changed from age to age, accordin- as they ceased to oe tenable, when the progres of inventions and discoveries suggested new and better processes of pro duction. The latter as of late turned out so enormously productive that under an equal distribution of all its products everybody would be able to satisfy all reasonable wants with less than four hours' work a day-always products r hours' work a day-alw that all able-bodied pers provided that all able-bodied persons were really working. Now they must work ten, twelve or more hours a day, partly because so many do not work at all, others waste a great deal of what is produced, and still others do not alow those willing to work usefully to do so. Thus it comes to pass that a majority are poor while the world abounds with a surplus of goods of most kinds, and that he much-vaunted national wealth constitutes on the contrary a national poverty almos everywhere. This kind of economy is just now creating such evils as to work its own speedy abolition.

Sacred Is Property. provided

Sacred Is Property. It is a fact that in all revolutions of

the present century the workingmen wrote on the doors of the rich the words: "Sacred is property:" and that tey executed with sumary popular justice every thief caught in the act; and it is a significant fact that when, in the French Revolution of 1848, these words: "Sacred is Propwere writetn over the doors of Rothschild in Paris, he fled imediately property so rare as during the short pe riods when the revolutionary classes were in the ascendancy and had it all their own way. There can be no better proof than this that the working class is revolutionary, not as against individuals and their property, but as against institutions and superannuated laws only. A correct instinct tells them that individuals are pow stinct tells them that individuals are powerless to harm society, except in so far as they uphold pernicious laws, which must be abolished before justice can be expected to prevail. The Socialists especially are, by the writings of their party, thoroughly imbued with this idea. They demand that the laws be changed which permit riches in private bands to bear new riches without labor. The character of capital, to procreate new riches by appropriating the unpaid labor of others, is the real point against which the point against which the ers, is the real point against which the attacks of Socialists are directed. The fruits of past, dead labor rob presentation, which does not own the means of production, of its best share of proceed—this is what Socialists war against.

Bases of Violation of Property.

The only right to private property which can be justified with any blance of reason and consistency, is found ed on individual labor. What my own labor produces, or its equivalent, that, and that alone am I justly entitled to call my own. On the contrary, whatever I have not produced or acquired as an equivalent of the product of my labor ought not to be my property. How has the present private property in part of the proceeds of the labor of other people come into existence? It originate by brutal force, first in the shape of slave labor enforced by conquerors upon the vanquished, later in the shape of feudal labor, upheld by the force of arms of the great landowners, and still later till now in the shape of wages labor, upheld by wicked laws With the same eternal right wicked laws With the same eternal right which abolished slave and feudal labor, when it became a hindrance to development and progress, wages labor will be abolished All three kinds of forcible appropriation of the fruit of foreign labor are robbery; none of them can be justified. And as each of these systems of orbhery is based on the spirate recommendation. robbery is based on the private owner ship of all the means of production, it evident that all the means of production d on the private owner

ought to be the common property of all for use and not for private profit.

Everyone who is not sick or a cripple can and should work. He who will not work assuredly has no right to appropriate and enjoy the product of the industricts. trious masses

Making a Virtue Out of a Vice,

Some attempt to justify this appro-priation of the wealth of others, this grabbing which they call "PROFITS," with he claim that quite often the capitalist oses his capital in an undertaking, that, in other words, he runs a great "RISK." This plea does not concern Labor. The plea arises solely from the circumstance that the capitalists are constantly at war with one another—they compete with one another. Each pushes production upon his own hook regardless of the demand there may be for his gods. But further more, the capitalist class, the capitalist as a class, runs no risk whatever; their wealth only grows, it never lessens. Bu wealth only grows, it never lessens. But above all it must be clearly and firmly stated that the working class in THE one that runs its RISK, and very great ones at that. When times are bad, wages go down, and many workers arethrown out of work, and the condition of the whole working class becomes a pitiful one. Nor is this all; there are more men. women and children killed and injured for life every year in our railroad service, in our factories, mines and shops than there were killed and hurt during all the four vears of our late bloody civil war. And is all this exposure to want, all this injury to life and limb no RISK?

If this paper is being sent to you without you having ordered it, den't refuse it. It has been paid for by a friend of yours Read it, and renew when the trial subscription expires. You will find the date on the wrapper.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

BROTHER JONATHAN.-The

seems to be going crazy!
UNCLE SAM.—What about?

B. J .- You can't open a paper without your eye alights on the word "Sociafism." It is "Socialism" here, "Socialism" there "Socialism" everywhere.

U. S .- I should take that for a sign

of increasing sanity.

B. J.—"Sanity!" There is something about you Socialists, I mean good fellows

like you, that puzzles me. U. S .- I may be able to unpuzzle you What is it?

B. J .- You are so kind-hearted and vet so cruel. You mean to do the best for people, and you go about deliberately to do the worst for them; you mean them to be happy, and wou seek to insure their unhappiness.

U. S. (looks amused) .- In what way! B. J .- You think I am fooling. I am not. You want the workingmen to enjoy the beatitudes of the Socialist Republic Now. I admit that the Socialist Republic must be the most enjoyable abode for man

U. S .- If that is so, in what way are we Socialists encompassing the unhappiness of this people.

B. J .- I was just about to explain that. Now, it so happens, that with all their troubles and miseries, the working -people ARE contented. Their life is not a happy one; I admit that. Their life is not a noble one; I admit that, too. Nevertheess, in order to reach that point where they will be enjoying the happiness of the Socialist Republic, it is, first of all, neces sary to render them discontented with their present lot. Without you do that you couldn't get them to move.

B. J .- So that, in order to reach the xpected happiness of the Socialist Re-

U. S .- Granted!

public, you must begin by robbing them of their present happiness. U. S.—"Present happiness"?
B. J.—Yes; that happiness that always attends content. And then, suppose you Socialists do succeed in establishing he Socialist Republic, and, along with it

all the joys that you expect? Will the game be worth the candle to these poor workingmen? U. S .- I most assuredly think it would. B. J.-Let's see; the higher the plane

on which man stands, all the more sensitive is he. A fly has less feeling than mouse a mouse less than a monkey, a monkey less than man. Man stands on the highest plane, but he has to pay dear for that, by being subject to tortures that the lowly fly knows nought of. Raise the lowly workingman to the giddy elevation of citizenship in the Socialist Republic, or Co-operative Commonwealth, and it will be to him as if you raised a fly from its present lack of sensitiveness, i. c., unhappiness. Which is why I say you Socialists mean to impart happiness to the nasses, and only lay the ground for their greater unhappiness. You must admit

this. U. S .- All is not said by looking at one

side of a medal. J .- Is there another side to this

medal?

U. S .- Very much so. Man in the Secialist Republic is more sensitive, consequently, will be subject to sorrows not dreamed of by him to-day; consequently, will be unhappier. THEREFORE, it is wrong to work for the Socialist Republic. That's your argument?

B. J .-- It is. U. S.—Consequently, this must also follow: Life at the stage of human development is infinitely more sensitive, const quently, subject to pains not dreamed of by life at the stage of the fly development: THEREFORE, we should wish to be flies and not men. That is your position. Now, how much further back in the scale of de velopment would you like man to go, se us to reach YOUR ideal state of happiness? B. J. Ascratches his back head

looks puzzled).
U. S.—The fly is a higher development than the oyster; hence the fly must be more sensitive; hence less hap; ; hence the ideal stage is back even of the fly-

How far back would you want to go? B. J. (Remains mute). U. S .- Your silence is more eloquent than your speech. Yielding to the vanity of wishing to seem philosophic, you ave taken a stand which, if it means anything, is an advocacy of Retrogression, of Bestiality. Your silence shows that your etter parts recoil from your pretence philosophy. Aye, "better a century of Europe than a century of Cathay." And now, as you stand there, silent and shamefaced, you will be able to explain to your self what seems a miracle to so many, to wit, the serenity of Socialism and Socialists, and the placidity with which they plow their way across obstacles are all in seeming only. Socialism has all the trump cards.

Lectures.

DENVER, COLO.
June 3.—Helen Campbell. "Natural
Methods," Labor Lyceum, 1820 Champs

street.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

May 80 (Decoration Day)—Grand Plenic for Daly People Fund, by Section Hudson County, S. L. P., Hudson Park, Fifth et reet and Berminline avenue, West New York, N. J. Dancing begins at 8 p. E. Cre from Barelay, Christopher and Feet second attest farries.

Cable of the Labor Movement. (Continued from page 1.)

ren to the railroad tracks, calling the unstrained men to join us. But they refused; and all the rest of us went to Newfart to hold a meeting. There these or anised men—organized simply in ignorance—were lined up, and made to listen with open mouths to the windy speeches of the "Great" O'Connell, who is the Grand Master, and Mr. Warner. The Grand Master, and Mr. Warner. The speeches of these men, if ordered by the spectore made utter failure certain by reason of their stupidity. The "Great" O'Coanell and the "Great" Warner are immense donkeys.

Committee was appointed to return the shop and draw to them the unormised by great promises and great storage to the "power of the I. A. of M. dthe Board of Delegates." They

the Board of the superintensial fight was now on; the superintensial did not bother about getting new a; he tried to induce the strikers to rembut would not reinstate the six disaged ones. The strikers refused, and anded of Warner to show his power, after was now in for it; fully knowing the could give no help, he deceived men with swagger. Notwithstanding how that it took a two-third vote of Board of Delegates to order a strike, made a bluff of intimidating contracting how York. These could not be inside the strike in the same employer, as those went on for awhile; the swerful Board of Delegates" was given bely in New York. The picket is for by Warner saw he was being a fool of, and refused to go any see. When things got to this pass, the first warner showed the white fease; he stopped coming to the strikers; we stopped coming to the strikers; and simple speech. The men we getting on to him, and remarked at he put them in mind of a trick-rider is country circus.

The strike dragged itself along in this sy fourteen weeks, when finally the sard of Delegates in New York did fight was now on; the superinten-

The strike dragged itself along in this vary fourteen weeks, when finally the Bard of Delegates in New York did stile against a job there on work done is strikers at Bloomfield that they would lied the strike in New York only three days the Bloomfield men were to settle with Spragues in that time; if they did stile the Board of Delegates would call of the New York strike. Under this years of actual defeat, three men were settle as a committee to make the "settlement." The settlement was made. It was as follows: "Sixtten men were to be lacilisted; eleven could go back to work when there was place for them."

Thus were these unfortunate men dosed by Warner. O'Connell, and their Board of Delegates." During this whole wike against Sprague's, the Warner cow in New York were actually scabing, seeing that they allowed work to go as by the Spragues there. It was this subbing that beat the Bloomfield men, who had been driven to strike by the agent of that verr Board of Delegates.

And this is the crowd of "Unionists" that calls us "Union-wreckers" and scabs. O'course they all joined Tammany Hall in year in distributing hand-bills calling upon "Union men not to vote for the Sedalist Labor Party ticket," and they are the same crowd who are now trying a make it appear that the Socialist Labor hry, the only Labor Party, is broken! Bey are the same crowd who are now trying a make it appear that the Socialist Labor hry, the only Labor Party, is broken!

The further result of this Warner sace is that the strong local of Newark is melted away. And so will it be ever-see. The I. M. W. U. of the S. T. & L. now has Surague's show so thorsely organized that it would not be believe for a fakir like Warner or his O'comell either, to go near it.

30 much for lie No. 3.

Lie No. 4--Morris Heights.

Warner said that in the strike of the ris eights shop from the teginning the members of the Alliance who worked were opposed to it, and while they out on strike with the rest of the they were always agitating to have bey were always agitating to have a speakers address the strikers ding fault with the officials of the f M., and that one of the Alliance of mame of Gaffney was always adthe men to return to work, and the of the Alliance went in to work fiter the strike was declared. It is also it will be necessary to dehow the fakirs ran the strike, and was brought on.

brought on. & Shipbuilders' Union made

The Iron & Shipbuilders' Union made the sand for 9 hours and the regular pays is 10 hours. All the one-horse shops in a district struck and, as near as we as find out, none of the shops that the sand places that have been saint to anything granted the demands of the small places that have been saint to anything granted the demands of the small places that have been saint to anything granted the demands of the small places that have been saint to anything granted the demands of the small places that have been saint to anything granted the demands of the small places that have been saint to saint the small places that have been saint to saint the small place inducement. All the saint the saint the small place was special inducement. These six as struck to force their demands and the saint that the saint that the saint the small place was small as ever. They are the saint that were under construction in the saint while the saint that were under construction in the saint while the saint that were under construction in the saint was a small saint which were saint saint to saint while the saint that were under construction in the saint was a small saint while the saint that were under construction in the saint was saintshed without saint, and the boart which have the saint saint was saintshed without saint, and the saint was saintshed without saintshed w

men over there. Just imagine five or six hundred men meeting in a bedroom to discuss such an important question. The Ship Carpenters were not spoken to with regards to what was to be done: the copperamiths, plumbers, steam fitters and boiler makers were forgotten; everything was done in pure and simple style.

When the leaders of this meeting started to spread the call for this bedroom meeting, the Alliance members objected to the meeting being held there. When the promoters of the meeting saw that there was to be some objection by the Alliance, they tried to deceive the Alliance men by telling them that the meeting wouldn't be held there, that they had changed their minds, and it was to be held in the New York City Lodge. The members of the Alliance saw through this and wouldn't be fooled. They made up their minds to go and have something to say. After quitting time the fakir-undertrappers brought their willing victims to the meeting, and lo, and behold, that parasite, Warner, had arrived.

He started in to do his work by telling them that he never knew the machinists intended to make the stand for shorter work-day, but was glad to see them do it. (Remember, the machinists are organized like the Iron Shipbuilders, to wit, only about one out of every eighteen.) Warner sailed in to make his usual foolish bonsts about all the support the men would get if they made the stand. He told them they are in easy, and could not see how they can lose. As usual he was lavish in promises. He promised them the support of the Iron Shibbuilders. The work of the guestion was put to him whether the Alliance would be represented. He harded himself up and said: "The Alliance is not recognized, and the asker of the question was put to him whether the Alliance men present, and they wanted a representation, but it was refusel. Warner then turned upon the Alliance. He told the crowd that the only neople they need fear were the S. T. & L. A. The question was then put to the men how many were satisfied to make the stand. All hands went u

the scheme.

This third meeting, like the rest, was run in pure and simple style, as usual; boys not working there and outside members voted to strike; the men who opposed a strike were not listened to; nothing went but "strike." It was rut to a vote, and carried, of course. The next Saturday morning the demand was presented and refused. All hands cuit, the S. T. & L. A. with the rest of them, like a lot of fools—Yes, we still were fools, but are fools no longer.

Now the fight was on, and the shop deserted, and the firm dld nothing the first week, only to run the power. The next week a committee waits on the superintendent; this committee was made up of lot of stiffs, who started and made excuses to the superintendent that they weren't in favor of strike, and, take it all around, they didn't know what they were there for, only they wanted 9 hours and the same pay. One of the I. A. of M. members on this committee got disgusted and went back the second week. Then the members of the I. A. of M. commenced to go back in twos and threes until they were almost all back and the shop was running.

In the meantime, the S. T. & L. A. members were standing to a man. After we were cour_tine weeks. Wind-jammer Warner goes and demands the discharse of one of our members in Brooklyn, and gets the S. T. & L. A. man out of his po-

in the meantime, the S. T. & L. A. a members were standing to a man. After a shop from the teginning of the Alliance who worked posed to it, and while they strike with the rest of the sand that one of the Alliance and that one of the Alliance were strikes and that one of the Alliance were to work, and that the officials of the and that one of the Alliance went in to work a strike was declared. It will be necessary to dese fakirs ran the strike, and restrike was declared. It will be necessary to dese fakirs ran the strike, and a happened. All the one-horse shops in struck and, as near as we, none of the shops that nything granted the demand. All the one-horse shops in struck and, as near as we, none of the shops that nything granted the demand. The endiend of the shops where it is hard to get in unless they are offered inducements. There were 80 men few of them, not more than as to that Union. These six of force their demand, and the succeeded in getting the unsate the succeeded in getting the unsate of the shops where it is hard to get in unless they are offered inducements, the Iron Shipsion telling them they had a struck and as a very short time e yard as full as ever. They a job, and everything the unsate of the shops where it is hard to get in unless they are offered inducements, the Iron Shipsion telling them they had a so now that they were sent that it is hard to get in unless they are offered inducements, the Iron Shipsion telling them they had a so for the shops where it is hard to get in unless they are offered inducements, the Iron Shipsion telling them they had a so for the shops where it is hard to get in unless they are offered inducements, the Iron Shipsion telling them they had a so for the shops where it is hard to get in unless they are offered inducements. The end is boat were not built there, was a strike one of the shopsing the shipsion telling them they had a so much about, which was eligible to predo boat Bailey was a dilla happened. All the shipsing the shipsing the shipsing the shipsing

DAILY PEOPLE.

Report of the Conference and General Activity.

DAILY PEOPLE GENERAL FUND.

Total.....\$10,691.30 Note 1.—In the issue of April 22 there were left out, either through a clerical or a typographical error, two amounts, namely, Section Peoria, Ill., \$5 and Socialist Frauen Verein, Peoria, Ill., \$5. The total given in that issue for the Minor Fund (\$42.25) included, however, these \$10 and was, therefore, correct.

was, therefore, correct.

NOTE 2.—In the last issue, Section Hudson County, N. J., was credited with \$30.05, the proceeds of May Day festival. This statement was due to a typographical error, it should have read: Section Essex County, N. J., the said amount having been received from that Section and having so been entered on the books.

HENRY KUHN,

Finanical Secretary-Treasurer.

DAILY PEOPLE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The following amounts have been re-ceived from sources other than those rep-resented in the Daily People Conference of New York:

6.00

resented in the Daily People Control of New York:

State Committee Minnesota,
contributed as follows: C. G.
Davidson, St. Paul, \$5: O.
Ness. Red Wing. \$1

State Committee New York, contributed by members of Section Rochester...

State Committee Washington,
contribution of C. Lambert,
Seattle
Section Vancouver, B. C., contributed as follows: A. H.
Spencer, \$2: W. H. Yates, 25
cents; J. Whilkewsky, \$1; J.
MacKay, 50 cents; First of
May, collection, \$3.10; total
State Committee Illinois
State Committee New York,
contribution of Section Syracuse

State Committee New Jersey

cuse
State Committee New Jersey,
contribution of Section Passaic County
State Committee Pennsylvania,
contributed as follows: Section Allentown, \$17; Section
Sutterville, \$2.75; D. Palmer,
50 cents; total
State Committee New York,
contribution of Section Troy.

20.25

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

DAILY PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

At meeting of Monday, May 21st. Comrad Yagman acted as chairman, and Comrade L. Wise as secretary pro tem. Credentials were received for Comrade L. Wise, from 13th & 14th Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, B. O'Toole, from 15th & 17th Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, B. O'Toole, from 15th & 17th Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, B. O'Toole, from 15th & 17th Assembly Districts, New York. Upon recommendation of Credentials Committee, the delegates were seated.

Suggestions as to advertising THE DAILY PEOPLE reseived from Comrade Nessler, of Brooklyn, and referred to the Board of Trustees.

Committee on Lists and Pledges reported. Its report was adopted, and, there being no further need of this committee, it was discharged.

Organizer Abelson reported that all mass meeting were completed, and that 2,000 hund-oals have been placed with West Side comrades for distribution. Comrade B. O'Toole was elected to act as chairman at that meeting.

Further, that the Daily People Committee has prepared a number of "Subscripers' Lists," where names and addresses of intending readers of THE DAILY PEOPLE may be inscribed, together with names and addresses of newsdealers through whom delivery is desired. These lists form one of the most important tasks of comrades. Every comrade hould provide himself with at least one of these, and canvass with same among friends, acquaintances and neighbors, trying to get the largest number possible for THE DAILY PEOPLE. These will form the main nucleus of the circulation of THE DAILY PEOPLE. These will form the main structed to see that every member of the district be supplied with these lists, and to report at each meeting of Conference as sto progress made, and number of signatures collected. Also, delegates were instructed to canvass the newsdealers of each district and to asaddresses, and how trany of them will handle THE DAILY PEOPLE.

For the Parade Committee it was reported that it organized, with Comrade E. Siff as treasurer and Julius Hammer as secretary, and that the lat

ticipate in the parade for THE DAILY PEOPLE.

Further, that a committee was elected to v isit D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A., and to request their co-operation. The Assembly District organizations are to be organized, with a banner of each district, and arranged in the parade in their numerical order. Every Party member should be on haud in the ranks of the paraders on the night of the parade.

Comrades, spare no effort, stop at no sacrifice, to assure the success of THE DAILY PEOPLE. Poverty and its concomitant misery and crime, which stare in the faces of the millions of the workingmen of this country, call forth for an advocate of human rights, a fighter for Labor's oppressors. THE DAILY PEOPLE, the crying necessity for which is urgent and immediate. Agitate for and advertise it, and let the light spread far and wide.

Following organization's delegates were present:

MANHATTAN.—Assembly Districts:

Following organization's delegates were present:

MANHATTAN.—Assembly Districts;
4th, 6th and 10th, 8th, 12th 14th, 15th and 17th, 16th, 20th, 26th, 30th, 32d and ood, 34th and 35th, and Excelsior Literary Society.

KINGS.—Assembly Districts: 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 20th, Branches 1 and 2 of 21st.

NEW JERSEY.—Sections Hudson County and Essex County.

County and Essex County.

4th, 8th, 12th and 16th A. D.'s and Excelsior Literary Society reported good work for the theatrical performance for the fund of THE DAILY PEOPLE, taking place on Tuesday evening, May 29, at People's Theatre. Comrades and sympathizers should provide themselves with tickets not to miss this opportunity for enjoyment. 16th A. D. donated \$1 toward the expense of the parade, promising to give more. Organizations are requested to make donations to enable the committee to make the parade a splendid success.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communication, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

Don't write on both sides of the sheet. Don't write on tissue paper.

Don't write with pencil. Don't write with a broom stick if a toothpick is handy, pens preferred.

Don't crowd your lines. Don't begin at the uppermost edge of the sheet.

Don't abbreviate.

Don't forget to give your P. O. address and date of letter.

Don't forget to give name and date of

paper when sending clippings. Don't write your signature as though you wished to remain incognito.

Don't write proper names so as to insure the chances of their being misspelled. Don't write on sheets of uneven size. Don't take this ill.

Development of S. L. Headquarters in Hartford, Cl.

TO THE PEOPLE.—As coming events cast their shadows before them, so with Section Hartford S. L. P., which at last has established its own headquarters to carry on a vigorous fall campaign.

Standing and regular-headquarters are to a political propaganda organization an absolute necessity, yet, owing to the peculiar condition that Section Hartford was placed in, it could not until now manage to secure headquarters.

In order to popagate Socialism a German singing, society had some time ago been established. As these societies need their own localities, it was agreed that the Section should establish its headquarters in the same premises. This was done. Singing and beer idinking went on quite merrity, but all of no benefit to the Section, rather the reverse, for it absorbed more time and energy of the members than the thing deserved.

This state of affairs prevailed until the 10th day of July broke upon history, Queer enough, of all the emissaries that the Kangaroos sent abroad, none called at Section Hartford, but always at 'this singing society. In there there were about 2 1-2 who were Kangarooish inclined, but had not the courage to declare themselves so, and preferred to remain on the fence, "hoping" that events should prove them to be right. Next, all their "hope" was set on the outcome of the election in the city of New York, where they "hoped" the Socialist Labor Prity would find its Waterloo, and were, of course, sadly disappointed. Then they "hoped" the so-called Rochester Convention would set things aright; but things of still worse, and the "party" was virtually disabanded there.

The more their "hopes" proved vain, the more desperate they got, until finally they induced a few others to share their suiferings, and at last, after nine months' travail, a so-called "Section" of Kangaroos was born. A wondrous set this. If Barnum was still allive, surely a more attractive curiosity he could not find.

Still Section Hartford met on the same premises, but the

oh. no, but by some fools and clowns who were used as catspaws by a few designing schemers.

Now it must be borne in mind that this singing society was organized for the express purpose of being an auxiliary of the Section. or, as it were, to be the dog's tail, instead of the dog itself. Our Section, nevertheless, went on undismayed, and in due course of time established a local of the S. T. & L. A. If the Section had already before been a thorn in their desh, the Local of the S. T. & L. A. proved to be more so, for they asked such a high rent for meetings that this Local could not accept it, and had to look for other quarters. This finally convinced our members that a definite step had to be taken. At once a committee was elected to look for proper hendquarters. These have now been secured and leased for one year in the building of Henry Kohn & Sons, S92 Main street, where hereafter Section Hartford S. L. P. will occupy the entire upper floor. For a number of weeks our men have worked with a will to-fix it up nicely; we will have a snaclous hall for meetings, besides club and reading rooms. So it has come to pass that our friends the enemy have rendered us a great service in pracuring our own headquarters. Now these headquarters will formally be onered on Saturday. May 26, at S. p. m., and Section Hartford extends a cordini invitation to all its friends and sympathizers, and especially to all readers of The Propule in town to come and inspect our premises and have a good time F. F.

Hartford, Ct., May 20.

Serious and Comic Ohio Items.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The Cuyahoga County Convention of the S. L. P. having made the Party-nominations, we have now again turned our attention to the collecting of signatures. It will be well that the comrades in all parts of the state do the same as early as possible, to the end that they may be on time. This, true enough, places before us a big plece of work. But no work is too great for militant Socialists, and it will be giadly undertaken.

Amusing it is to observe the capers of the Citizen, the organ of the local Central Labor Union. Its Kangaroolsh jumps are edifying. As an unconscious funny paper it is matchless. After having, for weeks in succession, turned the most amoosing somersaults on the subject of "harmony," now that the S. D. P. has declined the profered "harmony," the poor Citizen clown lies flat on its belly before St. Debs, and wagging its whole body, is howling pitifully: "Oh, great Debs, have mercy on us and save us from those had school-masters and lawyers, etc., etc., or else, oh, or else, why, or else, we shall join some other party: see."

Cleveland, O., May 21.

The Two Sides Have Been Heard.

The Iwo Sides Have Been Heard.

TO THE PEOPLE —In The Prople of May 13th Comrade Nuss criticises the statement that "The working class, may it ever be right; but right or wrong, the working class" is the motto of the S. L. P., and then Comrade Nuss says: "The S. L. P. is for the working class first, last and all the time;" "true," he adds, "but not right or wrong." I fail to see how we could be for the working class "all the time". If we were not for it when it was "wrong." If may be that my comrade does not look at this from the same view point. I do not propose to go into an ethical dissertation: my standard of right and wrong is very simple: Every thought, deed, motion, tendency, of man that makes for the uplifting and emancipation of my class is good and right; all else is bad and wrong. This is the conception of "right" which the revolutionary army of my class—the S. L. P.—is "based upon," not on the abstract idea of eternal right or wrong taught by the ruling class, along with the rest of what Marrittly described as the "rulgar bourgeois method of thought."

The working class cannot be serong. It may be and is wronged by the scoundrelly fakirs whom Comrade Nuss rightly calis renegades, but the actions of Benedict Arnold could not make "wrong" his army. It may be deemed "wrong" for the proletariat to be so slow to awaken to its duty, but as that slowness has given Comrade Nuss and myelf the opportunity of taking part in the most glorious war of all the ages, and showing that we are of those fighters who would charge the gates of hell for the working class—"right or wrong" (if we are), then we cannot call it "wrong."

In view of the fact that the working class—"right or wrong" into the motto, but we know how bourgeois thought dominates the minds of the people, and this expression of class loyalty will give them a shock which will cause them to investigate. The capitalist, big and little, will hate us for it, perhaps, but the worker: "

A to its being the motto of the "peesinis" Socialist, that sounds highly

Fraud Wayland Nailed Once More.

TO THE PEOPLE.—The last issue—May 12—of Wayland's Appeal to Nonsense (Appeal to Reason he calls it), is o joe-dandy in appealing to the nonsensical or sucker element of the reform public, and at the same time it completely gives away a Wayland scheme for making money out of Socialist agitation.

element of the reform public, and at the same time it completely gives away a Wayland scheme for making money out of Socialist agitation.

The first article on the first page is scarehaded "Toward Utopia": following are passages to give the gist of the article:

"The eyes of the progressive thought of the world are upon New Zealand. The little Island about the size of Kaussas in the South Seas is solving the vexed industrial problems that have overthrown all the civilizations of the past. "The few stray bits of Information that have floated up from that far land have been given the public through the Appeal, and have created widespread interest. The Appeal now proposes, with the assistance of the workers, to explore and publish all the facts, by sending a commissioner to that land, one competent, who knows the things the readers of this paper are most interested in, and have a pen picture of the country, its laws and their effects, presented in letters to the paper. This the Appeal will be able to do when the number in the box at the side, of the heading reaches 150,000. "The commissioner will write the matter up in a book after it has been presented in the paper, and this book will contain the names of the workers who have most aided in building up the paper that it could send this representative. You can add 50,000 names to the list in a few months."

Mr. Wayland desires to send a representative of the Appeal to New Zealand to write up the reform measures, not Scallist principles, that have been adopted by the New Zealanders, but does not want to pay for it out of the Wayland treasury, so he calls upon the Appeal's sucker workers to hustle, to get a move on themselves and swell the Appeal subscription list to 150,000, when he will graciously send his man Friday to seny out the "Socialist land" of New Zealand, and who will send back what the Appeal is not will send back what the Appeal is sucker workers to hustle, to get a move on themselves and swell the Appeal subscription list to 150,000 at the kind of "pen

the Appeal is most interested in. that is, just the kind of "pen pictures" Mr. Way-land desires the public should have, I presume.

Now the May 12th issue claimed in "the box at the side of the heading" 07.087 subscribers; therefore, it is necessary for Appeal to Nonsense suckers to hustle 52.913 new names to add to Wayland's subscription list, or there will be mighty little New Zealand reforms advocated in Wayland's reasoning; see?

Probably \$1.000 will cover all expenses in sending a trustworthy correspondent to New Zealand. I most certainly admire Mr. Wayland's brilliant scheme of securing 52, 913 new subscribers to the Appeal, and, thus, over \$25,000 to the Wayland sinking fund, at a cost of \$1,000 or less.

But the 52,913 new subscribers and the \$25,000 cash derived from 'those subscribers is not the sum total of the Wayland graft, for the Wayland 'commissioner will write the matter up in a book after it has been presented in the paper." Then the sucker hustlers will be urged to "spread Socialism" by taking subscribers for the Wayland sinking fund.

The average reform newspaper manager, with \$7,087 subscribers, who believed one-half of the good things the Appeal claims for New Zealand, would have had a correspondent in that "Utopian land" many moons past and paid the expenses out of the naper's treasury. Not so Mr. Wayland. He reasons that by an appeal to the suckers without reason he can get what he desires in that line for nothing.

Barnum, as a fakir and all-round humbur of the public, declared that the American people was not happy unless being humburged; evidently Mr. Wayland is going Mr. Barnum one better in attempting to delude the public into believing that New Zealand is Socialist, as well as inducing appeal to Nonsense renders into getting a move on themselves and swell the cofers of the Appeal to (Wayland's) Reuson. Will the suckers take the bait?

Grand Junction, Colo, May 11.

Grand Junction, Colo., May 11.

A Proper Matter for Public Discussion: The People's Columns Are Open.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Some eight months ago I resigned membership in a local of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union for the reason that I thought (and since have become convinced beyond all cavil) that it is a useless waste of time, energy and money to support any economic organization of labor other than the S. T. & L. A.

organization of most other than the S. A. A. THE PEOPLE first set me thinking two years ago: a study of Maxx's "Capital' since convinced me. I did my best to get other members of the Union to which I belonged to look at the matter in the same light."

other months of the matter in the same light.

I joined the Party—the S. L. P.; a few other former pure and simplers like myself, fell into line thus far; others "sympathized," but when it came to standing out boldly for the Alliance. I was met with this "argument"; "Stay in the old Union, actiate there; it will do more good than pulling out; we'll get the fakirs out of office, put honest men in, and then it will be all right." I stood that as long as I could. I saw one fakir voted out, an "honest" man yoted in several times; some of the "honest" men were hunting jobs with salary stached, and after getting the job, they decided to hold on and let the Alliance go by the board. I wood it until of the "nonest men were unitaria you with salary stached, and after getting the job, they decided to hold on and let the Alliance go by the board. I stood it until last September, "Labor Day." There was a parade. All members were to be fined a dollar if they did not turn out. I went up to the starting point and took a look at the line. I didn't know whether to laush or swear, It looked more like an advertising scheme of the Bourgeols than, a labor demonstration. At the head of one union (it was the Cicarmakers') there was carried a large picture of Deba and all through were signs advertising all kinds of commodities. Chew this tobacco, don't chew that, etc., and mixed up among all this rubbish was the "Socialisticaliv inclined" people, the "boring riom within" Socialists, the "sympathizer." There was the resolutionist pushing the revolutionist, side by side with the veteran fakir was the embryo "Akir, alongside the "no ponery" was the "Deba, ite." etc. This was more than an ordinary individual could stand. Yours truly went right home and wrote a letter to the members of his craft, who were "unionized." telling them plainly that they were being feked, and calling on them to pull away from the fakirs and get into a real organization of labor. If the other members of the Party who were in that Union had done the same thing, I am sure that the Hardwood Finishers of St. Louis would now have a real union inared of the boxus one they now waste their time and money upon.

But the unrelenting fire of THE PEOPLE was just beginning to wake up some of the men here when an event occurred which almost flabbergasted me and all of us. We were always of the opinion that THE PEOPLE was just beginning to wake up some of the men here when an event occurred which almost flabbergasted me and all of us. We were always of the opinion that THE PEOPLE was just beginning to wake up some of the men here when an event occurred which almost flabbergasted me and all of us. We were always of the opinion that THE PEOPLE comes out squarely and

State of Washington, in Vancouver, and wherever I have travelled, and I know its spirit is growing, and feel that when we hear it uttered in earnest by a million class-conscious workers, our goal will be in sight. Speed the day.'
I am the son of a projetarian:
I fight for the cause of my class, What helps my comrades to me seems fair. What hurts them is foul and crass:
With ballot or builet, in council on field, May the working class ever be right—But right or wrong—till the capitalist yield.
For the working class ever I'll fight.
For the working class ever I'll fight.
WILLIAM S. DALTON.
Seattle, Wash., May 15.

If the two cannot be reconciled, which is wrong and should be called off?'
WM. BILSBARROW.
St. Louis, Mo., May 12.

TO THE PEOPLE.—Ordinarily it would be nonsense to take note of typographical errors, but when, in the notice of Boston headquarters in the last issue of THE Phorical Programment of the mouth of a revolution of the working class ever I'll fight.

WILLIAM S. DALTON.
Seattle, Wash., May 15. A Correction.

TO THE PEOPLE—Ordinarily it would be nonsense to take note of typographical errors, but when, in the notice of Boston headquarters in the last issue of THE PROFILE. I have a bit of herein put late my mouth, I must ask for a public correction. There is in the mind of a revolutionist a vast difference between "philinathropic" and "philosophic." Truly, philosophic works bearing upon Socialism will be gladly accepted for our litrary, but let the capitalists keep their philanthropy in their attics, with other trash of bye-gone days.

HARRIET E. LOTHROP.

Boston, Mass., May, 14.

LETTER BOX.

Off-hand Answers to Correspondents.

A. P., NEW YORK.—The Munich, Germany. Simplicissimus Is not a Socialist publication. It is, however, an arch-elever humorous paper that satirizes present conditions and their uphoiders.

A. F. M., NEWTOWN, CT.—The Socialist is as certain to live up to what he advocates, as, before him, the Capitalist lived up to what he advocated when he was fighting feudnilsm, and as certain as all revolutionists before that lived up and carried heir convictions to triumph. Hence you will see that the Socialist Labor Party. the one organization of militant Socialism, jesiously guards its colors, its name, its reputation; and unhesitatingly puts on the outside whatever fraud has put on the mask of Socialism and sneaked into its ranks. You need have no fear on that score. Above all, guard against those worm-natures that eternally seek to shake confidence in everybody's sincerity. If you can trust no body, you will have to submit to capitalist tyranny.

J. B., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—That passage in Hickey's letter should read: "This

of the comma between Thomas and Patterson, making the two appear as one, was noticed and corrected in the proof; but the correction was overlooked by the comp.

T. F. D.—Louis Dworshak, Duluth, Minn., wishes your address. He holds mail, letters, etc., for you.

E. C. ST. PAUL.—Lucien Saniel was recently on an agitation tour in this and contiguous states. That must explain his delice in answering you.

recently on an agitation tour in this and contiguous states. That must explain his delay in answering you.

J. S., FALL RIVER, MASS.—By all means, send on clippings right along. And he particularly industrious in doing so, together with all further information concerning your locality, when THE DAILY PROPIE shall be out.

A. K., EAST LIVERPOOL, O.—The first issue of THE DAILY PROPIE will be on July 1. What is in contemplation for some day during the Convention will be racerly a salutatory, or something of that sort, run off THE DAILY PROPIE press as its raniden production in the presence of the delegates. All the same, send the matter along.

C. PETERSEN,

_Insurance.

2-6 New Reade St., Box 1576, 166 Fiftieth St., MANHATTAN.

DROP ME A POSTAL. WILL CALL

Books on the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance.

Is the S. T. & L. A. growing? Well, appearances indicate it. When the Exceutive Board of the American Federation of Labor sends the fakir Samuel Gompers to New York forthe express purpose of telling the cigarmakers to keep out of the Alliance, you may rest assured that the pure and simplers have discovered a thing or two. With the International Typographical Union seeking the aid of the courts to prevent the S. T. & L. A. from using the S. T. & L. A. from using the S. T. & L. A. Label on printing, you may rest assured that the fakirs in the I. T. U. have likewise discovered a thing or two. The following two books are replete with the revolutionary spirit of New Trades Unionism.

The Bull Pen.

By THOMAS A. HICKEY. 5 cents.

By Thomas A. Hickey. 5 cents.

"The Bull Pen" was written with two specific purposes in view:
First. To prove that to perpetuate its damnable system of capitalism, the capitalist class is ever ready to murder the working class.

Second. To prove that the most zealous allies the capitalist class has in its murdering is that slime of the earth—the Labor Fakir.

The oft asserted Socialist principle that every political party except the Socialist Labor Party is an enemy of the working class finds singular demonstration in the Bull Pen. The Republican President McKinley and the Free Silver Democratic Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, and the Populist Governor Smith of Montana, worked hand in hand to hound the Bull Pen victims to the Penltentary or to the grave.

"The Bull Pen" is a magnificent book

"The Bull Pen" is a magnificent book for propaganda purpo Tragic Pages-A Study of the Labor

Fakir. By THOMAS A. HICKEY. 5 cents.

By Thomas A. Hickey. 5 cents.

The Socialist Labor Party asserts that trade unions that support at the ballot box the capitalist political parties are either conscious or unconscious enemies of the working class and that "labor leaders" of the Samuel Gompers stripe, who advise the working class to support these parties, are double-dyed rascals in particular and murderers of the working class in general. These "labor leaders are called fakirs by the Socialists, and the unions that they "lead" are called pure and simple unions. And if one wishes cumulative evidence of the rascality of the fakirs, one has but to read "Tragic Pages." Mr. Hickey takes the United Mine Workers' Union as a type, and by examining its recent history, especially the history of its strikes, shows that the "miners lie naked in the storm, while their labor fakir leaders revel in deheuch and riot for the favor of a brothel mistress."

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2 to 6 New Reads Street, New York.

Form of Pledge for Use of Individual Sympathizers.

To Henry Kuhn, National Secretary S. L. P., 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

The undersigned herewith pledges himself to contribute the sum of \$...for the establishment of a daily Socialist newspaper in the city of New York, on or about July 1, 1900, said sum to be paid in full by May 1, 1900. I herewith send \$...for account, and promise to pay the balance in monthly installments of \$...for in full) on or before May 1, 1900.

Name..... Address

P. S.—Contributors will either clip of copy this form of pledge. Only such pledges can be considered as made in good faith as are accompanies by part payment.

street, New York

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS-Thomas
Curran, Secretary, 64 Hanover street,
Providence, R. I.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA-F. J. Durch, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, Market square, Londen, Ontario,
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY—
2-6 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agreement.)

ary agency.)

Norice.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays. 10 p. m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

But the unreleting file of theemf
The regular meeting of the National Executive Committe of the Socialist Labor
Farty was held at the Daily People Building on Monday evenig, May 21, with Forbes
in the chair Present: Kuhn, Forbes, Sauter, Wherry, Hosman and Pierce Absent
and excused: Forker.

Receipts for the week, \$63; expenses,
\$68.83.

Report for the DAILY PEOPLE showed
encouraging progress. Electric subways
have been constructed and electric lights
part in. The motor has been installed, and
two Mergenthaiers are in operation, with
more on the way; and by the time the mintres of this meeting are published the
press that is to print the DAILY PEOPLE
will be in process of erection.

Manager of the Labor News Company furher reported that the new ten thousand edition
of "The Class Struggle" has been received.

Manager of the Labor News Company further reported that owing to the fact that
the business of the Party's Literary Agenof is increasing, he desired to have the
books andited at stated intervals. Action:
National Secretary instructed to communicate with Section New York suggesting
that the present Auditing Committee for
the National Secretary also act as auditing
Committee for the Labor News Company
from and after July 1, 1900.

Further reports of delegates elected to
the National Convention:
Purchar reports of delegates elected to
the National Convention:
Purchar reports of delegates elected to
the National Convention:
Purchar reports of delegates elected to
the National Convention:
Structure of the Labor News Company
from and after July 1, 1900.

Further reports of delegates elected to
the National Convention:
Louisville—Albert Schmutz, with Doyle
as alternate.

Louisville—Albert Schmutz, with Doyle
as alternate.

Secretar Was Datton.

Louisville—Albert Schmutz, with Doyle as alternate.

St. Paul. G. F. Spettel.

Seattle—W. S. Delton.

Baltimore—Robert W. Stevens.

Baltimore—Robert W. Stevens.

Baltimore—Robert W. Stevens.

Baltimore—Robert W. Stevens.

District. D. C. Wismer: Ninth Congressional

District. P. Herriger (in place of Lentz, withdrawn): Twentleth Congressional District, William H. Thomas; Twenty-second Congressional District. Charles Rupp: Twenty-third Congressional District. Thomas Lawry: Section Philadelphia, Leonard Fish.

Section Scranton. Pa. — John H. Gray. with Jacob H. Dreher and John A. Rice as alternates.

with Jacob H. Dickes and Irentates.

Connecticut—First Congressional District, Charles E. Patrick. of New Britain: Second Congressional District, M. Bumstead, of New Haven: Third Congressional District, Adam Marx. of New London: Fourth Congresional District, George Ross.

District. Adam Marx, of New Letters Fourth Congresional District. George Ross, of Stamford.

Sixth Massachusetts Congressional District—Louis Welson, with M. T. Berry as alternate. (Representing Section Haverbill. Groveland, Danvers and Salem).

First Congressional District of Massachusetts—Dennis Carper of Holyoke, and Robert McKeewn, of Pitrafeld.

Section Richmond County, N. Y.—John H. Moore, with Michael Driscoll as alternate. Albany—J. E. Alexander.

Schenectady—E. S. Lake.
Section Peckskill—Charles Zolot.
Section New Bedford reported the suspension for six months of F. Lvnch, for conduct unbecoming a member of the Socialist Labor ariy.

Charters were granted to Sections at Wabash and Logansport. Ind.

Adjourned. JULIAN PIERCE.

Recording Secretary.

SECTIONS OF THE S. L. P., ATTENTION

Comrade W. S. Dalton (Stanislas Cullen) will be the delegate of Section Seattle, Wash., to the Tenth National Convention, New York, June 2.
Comrade Dalton, besides writing good poetry, also makes good S. L. P. speeches. He is at the service of such Sections as he can visit on his way back to his home in the far West, find as will contribute to bear the expenses of such stops.

such stops.

Let those Sections notify the National Secretary, Henry Kuhn, 2-6 New Reade street, New York, leaving selection of dates to headquarters. Notice will then be sent in due time.

CONNECTICUT.

STATE CONVENTION.

The regular State Convention of the S. L. P. will take place Decoration Day, May 30, at the headquarters of the Section in New Britain. Delegates are particularly requested to be on hand in good time, in order to start the Convention at 9.30.

Delegates should see that their creditials are properly filled out, and that they are instructed in accordance with the recent of the State Committee.

Delegates should notify Charls E. Patrick, 262 Washington street, of the time of their arrival in New Britain.

CHARLES J. MERCER.

State Secretary.

NEW BRITAIN.—The Socialist Labor Party of Connecticut will hold its annual State Convention at New Britain, Conn., on Deceration Day (May 30), in headquar-ters of New Britain, S. L. P. On the eve-ning before, Tuesday, May 29th, Section New Britain will tender a Reception and Dance to the delegates of the Convention.

New Britain will tender a Reception and Dance to the delegates of the Convention. The afair will be held in Calumet Hall, Church street. All delegates are cordially invited to attend.

Committees, have been appointed to attend to all their wants. We extend a hearty welcome to the hospitalities of Section New Britain. Remember the date—Tuesday evening, May 29th, 1900.

By order of Committee of Arrangements.

MARYLAND.

Section Baltimore has arranged an open air meeting for Wednesday. May 30th, at the corner of Gay and Lexington, which meeting will be addressed by Comrade Thomas A. Hickey.

MASSACHUSETTS.

GENERAL COMMITTEE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Regular meeting of the Massachusetts
General Comimitee May 13. All present.
Comrade Wilnech in the chair.
Communications received from Brockton.
Lowell. Lawrence. Taunton reporting large
and successful Schulberg meetings.
State Organizer Malloney reported working in Fitchburg with good results.
Voted to grant the request of the Scandinavian Socialist Club for Organizer Malloney at their picale Memorial Day, May
30, at Armory Grove, Roxbury.
Voted to elect a committee of three to
make arrangements for a mass meeting
July 10 to celebrate the defeat of the Kangaroos.

your to celebrate the defeat of the Kan-garoos.

Voted to elect a committee of ten to collect data for, and attend to the publish in got, campaign leaflets.

The next regular meeting of the Commit-tee will be held Saturday, May 27, 3 p. m., at Hoston headquarters, 45 Elliott street, Boston.

ALFED E. JONES.

200 Bradford street, Everett.

HOLYOKE.—The Socialist Labor Party for the First Congressional District met at Holyoke, on May 20, and elected Dennis Carny, of Holyoke, and Robert McKoown. of Pittsfield, as delegates to our National Convention. Vacancies were also filled in the District Committee, and this committee is now made up as follows: Herman Koepke, Pittsfield, chairman: Moritz E. Ruther. Holyoke secretary; Charles Stoeber, Adams, treasurer.

NEW YORK.

NOTICE OF PRIMARIES.

enue, near Terrace, Port Richmond, on Saturday, June 2, at 8 p. m. 34TH AND 35TH ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS OF NEW, YORK, TAKE NOTICE.

YONKERS, N. Y., May 20. the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party, in the Sixteenth Congressional District, GREETING:

District, GREETING:

There will be a convention of the Socialist Labor Party in the 16th Congressional District, at the headquarters of Section Yonkers, No. 11 Warburton avenue. Saturday, May 26th, 1900, at 8 p. m. sharp, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the National Convention, to be held in the Grand Central Palace. New York City, June 2d, 1900, and nine delegates to the State Convention, to be held in the Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City, on Friday, June Sth. 1900. Also for the purpose of nominating candidate for Congress for the 16th Congressional District.

By Order Of The Same State Congressional District.

trict.
BY ORDER OF THE STATE COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Each Assembly District is entitled to five
delegates at the Congressional Convention.
JOSEPH SWEENY.
Organizer Section Yonkers S. L. P.

34TH AND 35TH A D's.—By a motion regularly seconded and carried, it was decided to hold a primary Friday, May 25th, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention of the 16th Congressional District to be held at Yonkers, N. Y., on May 26th, 1900.

CHAS. C. CRAWFORD, Secretary, Primary to be teld at headquarters.

Regular meeting of the General Commit-tee will be held on Saturday, May 26th. 8 p. m., at 177 First avenue, Manhattan. Delegates should not full to attend. L. ABELSON, Organizer, Section New York S. L. P.

The City Convention of the Socialist Labor Party will be held at 177 First avenue. Manhattan, on Saturday. May 26th, 1900. at 8 p. m., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention. The City Convention will be called to order promptly at 8 p. m., so the delegates should see to being there on time.

L. ABELSON, Organizer.

RHODE ISLAND.

RHODE ISLAND.

Comrades and friends throughout the State are cordially invited to attend the picnic, which will be held under the auspices of the State Committee on Sunday afternoon, May 27th, at 1 o'clock, on the grounds of the Smith Farm. Thoraton. The place is an ideal picnic ground, and can be easily reached by either the Thoraton or Knightsville lines of cars. Ask the conductor for Smith's Farm, near Randall's pond. The proceeds are to go towards naying the expenses of the Rhode Island delegates to the National Convention. As a good time is promised, and the purpose is worthy, no friend or comrade should allow himself to be counted among the missing on that occasion.

Daily People

(Continued from page 3.)

14th	12.00
15th and 17th	19.50
20th	1.10
26th	18.00
32d and 33d	10.00
34th and 35th	
Kings-Assembly Districts.	
12th	18.00
•20th	13.50
21st. Branch 1	3.00
21st. Branch 2	5.00
Section Essex County	25.00
Section Hudson County	2.50

DAILY PEOPLE DEMONSTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

A great demonstration for the DAILY PEOPLE will be held in the People's Theatre on Tuesday, May 29th, Decoration Eve. The great play, "The Rabbi and the Priest" will be produced. Comrade De Leon will explain the necessity of a DAILY PEOPLE.

	PEOPLE			
DAILY	arnths nonths PEOPLE B Reade st and City	uilding.	Nos. 2. 4	and f

Authorized Agents for "The People."

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Louis Ballhaus. 58 W. Court street.
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Fritz Feldner, 31 Carl street.
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DENVER, COLO.
E. O. Cochran, 730 West Second avenue.
DULUTH, MINN.

P. Friesema. Jr., 238 Arndt street.
DENVER, COLO.

E. O. Cochran, 730 West Second avenue.
DULUTH, MINN.
Ed. Kriz, 614 Garfield avenue.
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Louis Cohen, 61 Norman street.
ELIZABETH, N. J.;
G. T. Petersen, 222 2rd street.
ERIE, PA.;
Frel. Uhlmann, 664 W. 19th street.
EVERETT, MASS.
M. J. King, 197 Ferry street.
FALL RIVER, MASS.;
H. Ormerod, 35 Beacon street.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.;
F. B. Stone, 51 No. Main street.
B. Stone, 51 No. Main street.
J. F. Sloan.
HARTFORD, CONN.;

Primaries of the Socialst Labor Party of chmond Borough, for the purpose of ching delegate to the State Convention. I be half at Wygnst's Hall, Jewett av-Hariford District.

HOMESTEAD, PA.
Thomas Lawry, 701 Amity street.
INDIANAPOLIS. IND.:
J. T. L. Remley, 2625 Station street.
JOHNSTOWN, N. Y.
Lewis Hocckel, 426 No. Perry street.
JACKSONVILLE, ILL.:
J. De Castro. 741 W. Railroad street.
LAWRENCE, MASS.:
John Howard, S. L. P. Headquarters, Central Building.
LEADVILLE, COLO.:
M. E. White. LEADVILLE, COLO.:

M. E. White.

LINCOLN, NEB.:

Emil ittig, Room 8, Sheldon Block.

LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.:

J. Luxenburg, 13 Monson street,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Louis Rentelmann, 2054; South Main street,

Room 7.

Louis Rentelmann, 205½ South Main street, Room 7. LOUISVILLE, KY.:
Thos. Sweeney, 1466 High street, LOWELL, MASS.:
Robert Owen, 244 West Mannchester street, LYNN, MASS.:
J. F. Coyle, 350 Washington street, LYNN, MASS.:
J. F. Coyle, 350 Washington street, Marchael Street, Marchael Street, Marchael Street, Marchael Street, Marchael Street, Marchael Street, Milkford, CONN, Andrew Healy, P. O. Box 665, MILWAUKEE, WIS.:
Rochus Habnick, 932 Sixth street, Minneapollis, Minn, W. B. Hammond, Labor Lyceum, 36 Washington avenue, S. MONTREAL, CAN, J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue, NEWARK, N. J.:
H. Carless, TS Springfield avenue.

Washington MONTREAL, CAN.

J. M. Couture, 793 Mount Royal avenue.

NEWARK, N. J.:

H. Carless.

P. Springfield avenue.

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.:

NEW HAVEN, 200 E. Main street.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.:

M. Steel, 126 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Adam Marx, 12 Union street, Box 412.

NEW LONDON, CONN.:

Adam Marx, 12 Union street, Box 412.

NEW WHATCOM, WASH.

Wm. McCormick.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.:

Leon Lacoste, 2611 Carondelet Walk street.

PASCOAG, R. I.

Gus Marsin, Box 225.

PATERSON, N. J.:

Bichard Berdan, 34 Clinton street.

John C. Butterworth, 110 Abloin avenue.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.:

Austin Boudreau, 4e Lucas atreet.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.:

Chas. Zolot, 1811-5 Main street.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.:

Chas. Kill, 130 Germantown avenue.

PHITSBURG, KAS.:

Chas. Heising, Box 180.

Wm. 1 Marshall, 1612 Fifth, avenue.

PITTSBURG, KAS.:

C. C. Crolly.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.:

Lawrence Lee, Box 206. Oineyville, R. L.

PUEBLO, COLO.:

Nixon Elliott, 1025 Herkley avenue.

Silas Hinkel, 136 Totton street.

REDCLIFF, COLO.:

P. J. Ryan.

REDCLIFF, COLO.:

P. J. Ryan.

O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, street.

RENSSELAER, N. Y.:

Henry Stasius, N. Columbia street.

O. Sullivan, 21 Payson, street.
RENSSELAER, N. Y.:
Henry Stasius, & Columbia street.
RICHMOND, VA.

RENSSELAER, N. Y.:

Henry Stasius, N. Columbia street.

J. E. Madison, cor. Louis and Hollings st.

RICHMOND, VA.

RIVERSIDE, CAL.:

A. F. Seward, 355 E. 12th street.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.:

C. Luedecke, 256 St. Josephs avenue.

ROCKVILLE, CONN.

Chas. Gaus, 1 Thompson street.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

Frank Leitner, 256 Center street.

SAN PRANCISCO, CAL.:

E. W. Carpenter, 51 3rd street.

Joseph H. Alfonso, 1021 Sutter street.

SAN PERDO, CAL.:

SAL LAKE CITY, UTAH:

Geo. F. Petersen, 64 So. West Temple street.

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P. Jepsen, 12 South Ferry street.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.:

Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.

SEATTLE, WASH.:

Walter Walker, 1514 First avenue.

SLOMERVILLE, MASS.:

Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.

SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:

SOMERVILLE, MASS.:
Jacob Loven, Somerville avenue.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.:
Louis Hain, 20 Burbank street.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
F. A. Nagler, 161 Higbland street.
STOCKTON, CAL.
J. B. Ferguson, 442 East Market street.
SUITERSVILLE, PA.
Cyril Sistek.

J. B. Ferguson, V. SUTERSVILLE, PA.
Cyril Sistek.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
F. P. Scott, Socialist Headquarters, Room
14. Myers Block.
TAUNTON, MASS.
Max Boewe, 72 Wittenton street.
TACOMA, WASH.
C. Larsen, 3909 Warner stret.
TRY, N. Y.
F. E. Passonno, 1004 Jacob street.
UNION HILL, N. J.:
UNION HILL, N. J.:
UTICA, N. N.
John Rapp, 23 Niggara avenue.
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C. H. King, P. O.
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John Neubert, 39 Charles street.
WEST HAVEN, CONN.
Charles W. Peckham, Box 373.
WILKINSBURG, PA.:
Jas. A. McConnell.
WOBURN, MASS.
Cohusel. 407 Main street.

Jos. V. Schugel, 407 Main street.
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Frank L. Fogarty, 285 Front street.
WORCESTER, MASS.:
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YONKERS, N. Y.:
Jacob Fischman, S Jefferson street.

Elementary Books on Socialism.

It is one thing to get a man interested in Socialism; it is quite another thing to start him on the road to the Socialist Republic. These three books will do it. Oue leads up to the other.

What Means This Strike? By DANIEL DELEON. 5 cents. "What Means this Strike?" is an address delivered before the striking textile workers of New Bedford, Mass. It is the best thing extant with which to begin the study of Socialism. The whole range of capitalist production is examined and analyzed in the light of Socialist Science.

Reform or Revolution?

By DANIEL DELEON. 5 cents. An address delivered at Boston under the auspices of the People's Union. The keynote of the address is to show the difference between Reform and Revolu-tion, and to demonstrate that the work-ing class can get nothing out of reforms.

Socialism.

By W. S. McClure. 5 cents. A comprehensive exposition of capitalist society, its contradictions, its brutality and its approaching demolition. The author scientifically demonstrates the inevitableness of Socialism. This book will silence those who admit the desirability but deny the possibility of the Socialist Republic.

New York Labor News Company, 2 to 6 New Reade Street, New York

Intermediate Books on Socialism.

When a workingman once gets started in Socialist Literature, he develops an insatiable appetite for the Revolutionary Literature of Socialsim. The following four books are especially effective as followers for "What Means This Strike?" "Reform or Revolution," and McClure's

The Capitalist Class. By KARL KAUTSKY. Adapted to Am-

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE ROOF GARDEN Lexington Avenue, Bet. 43d and 44th Sts., N. Y.

Grand Entertainment and Reception

Tenth National Gonvention of the S. L. P.

BY SECTION NEW YORK, S. L. P., AND D. A. 49 S. T. & L. A. On Sunday Afternoon, June 3, 1900

Grand Vaudeville Performance at 3.30, Ball to follow at 8 p. m.

TICKETS ADMITTING ONE, 25 CENTS.

NO HAT CHECKS.

Tickets can be had at the following places;

DAILY PROPLE Office, 2-6 New Reade st. Abendblatt Office, 9 Rutgers street.

Il Proletario, 176 West Houston street, and subdivisions of Section New York.

GRAND ANNUAL PICNIC ... Scandinavian Socialist Club

ARMORY FROVE, ROXBURY, MASS.

On Decoration Day, Wednesday, May 30, 1900.

Good Music and a Good Sporting Program. The Dancing Pavilion has been enlarged.

AN ADDRESS WILL BE DELIVERED BY MR. JOSEPH MALLONEY Dancing begins at 2 p. m. Ref Picnic Open from 10 a. m., to 9 p. m. Refreshments on the spot

TICKETS, Gentlemen, 50 cents; Ladies, 35 cents. Children under 12 years of age free.

GRAND PICNIC

For the Benefit of . . . DAILY PEOPLE FUND

SECTION HUDSON COUNTY, S. L. P. Decoration Day, Wedn sday, May 30, 1900.

At HUDSON COUNTY PARK, 5th St. and Bergenline Ave., West New York, N. J. Dancing begins at 3 p. m. Prize shooting and bowling. Music by Krink's Orchestra. Cars from Barclay, Christopher, 14th and 42d Street Ferrics pass the Park. TICKETS, 15 CENTS A PERSON.

economy" of the average college professor. The chapters on "Ground Rent" and "Taxation" are valuable on the Single Tax

The Proletariat. By KARL KAUTSKY. Adapted to Am-

erica. 5 cents.

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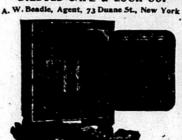
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